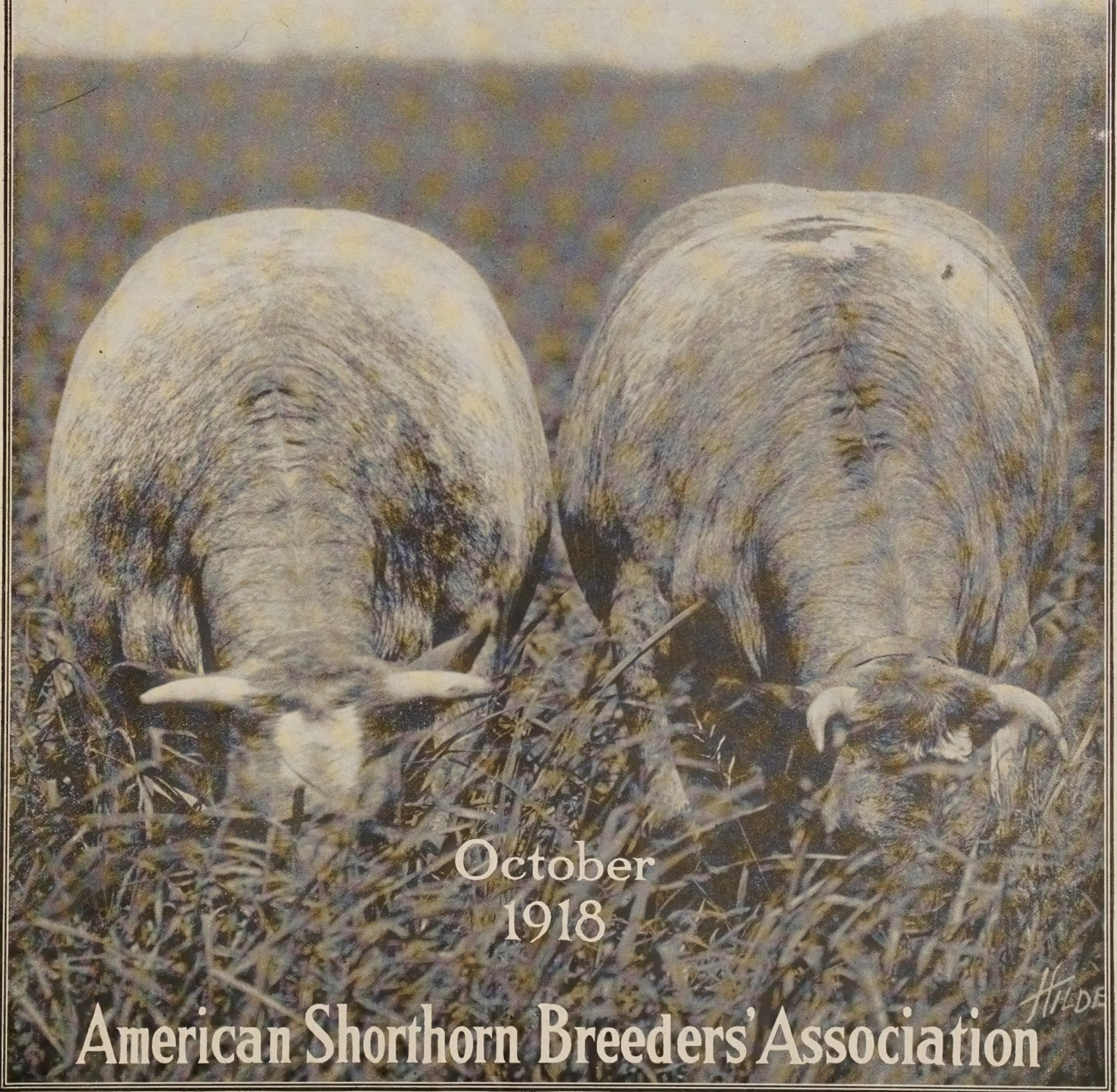


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THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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1918

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

HILDE



Courtesy Tomson Bros., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

Photo by Risk

Victor Marshal, by Village Marshal



Courtesy Tomson Bros., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

Photo by Risk

A Group of Kansas Heifers by Three Sires

A Survey of the Field

In all the history of livestock development, from its origin down to the present time, there never has existed a more inviting prospect for the man who engages in the breeding and improving of pure-bred Shorthorns. Not that an unusual fancy has taken hold of men with money to invest, not that a fad will develop and arouse popular interest inducing the patronage of those who incline to bovine husbandry, but rather because of the need everywhere to adjust farm operations to the more expensive methods that have become fixed, necessitating the adoption of standards that will assure remunerative profits.

There is the urgent need of replenishing the cattle stocks, not alone in the cornbelt, not confined to our own country, nor limited to America, but world-wide that requires seed stock. The world today is on short beef rations but will not willingly remain so when the imperative war necessity is removed. The consumption of beef assumes larger proportions and the production of an adequate supply will not be accomplished in a day nor a decade.

The call of impoverished farms for restored fertility has its surest response in the herds. The safeguarding of agriculture is compelled to rely, sooner or later, upon mixed husbandry in which the bovine is a dominating factor. The utilization of the grasses in the mountain and plains country depends upon the herds and the measure of recompense is determined by the quality of these herds. Nowhere is the standard too high. Nowhere have cattle been produced too good for the market. It is the recognition by the growers of commercial beef and the dairy farmers of the value of improved blood that has created an ever-widening market for Shorthorns. We are inclining certainly, though gradually, toward pure-bred herds. Many years will pass before the goal is reached and it is this long intervening period that insures to the breeder who works definitely for improvement an unrestricted market.

For the benefit of those who may lack experience as breeders of Shorthorns there are presented in this number expressions from those who have been long identified with the breed. There are many who will study these pages, whose names will some day become known in livestock history because of the improvement which their individual efforts will effect. Many a young man now unknown will gain the recognition of livestock improvers through his performance in the making of better Shorthorns.

It is an open field, and what industry offers such an inviting one? There are no limits to the financial returns, but these, great as they may be, are surpassed by the pride of achievement and the prevailing good fellowship that has characterized the vocation from its inception.

It is to you young man that this alluring prospect unfolds.

THE EDITOR.



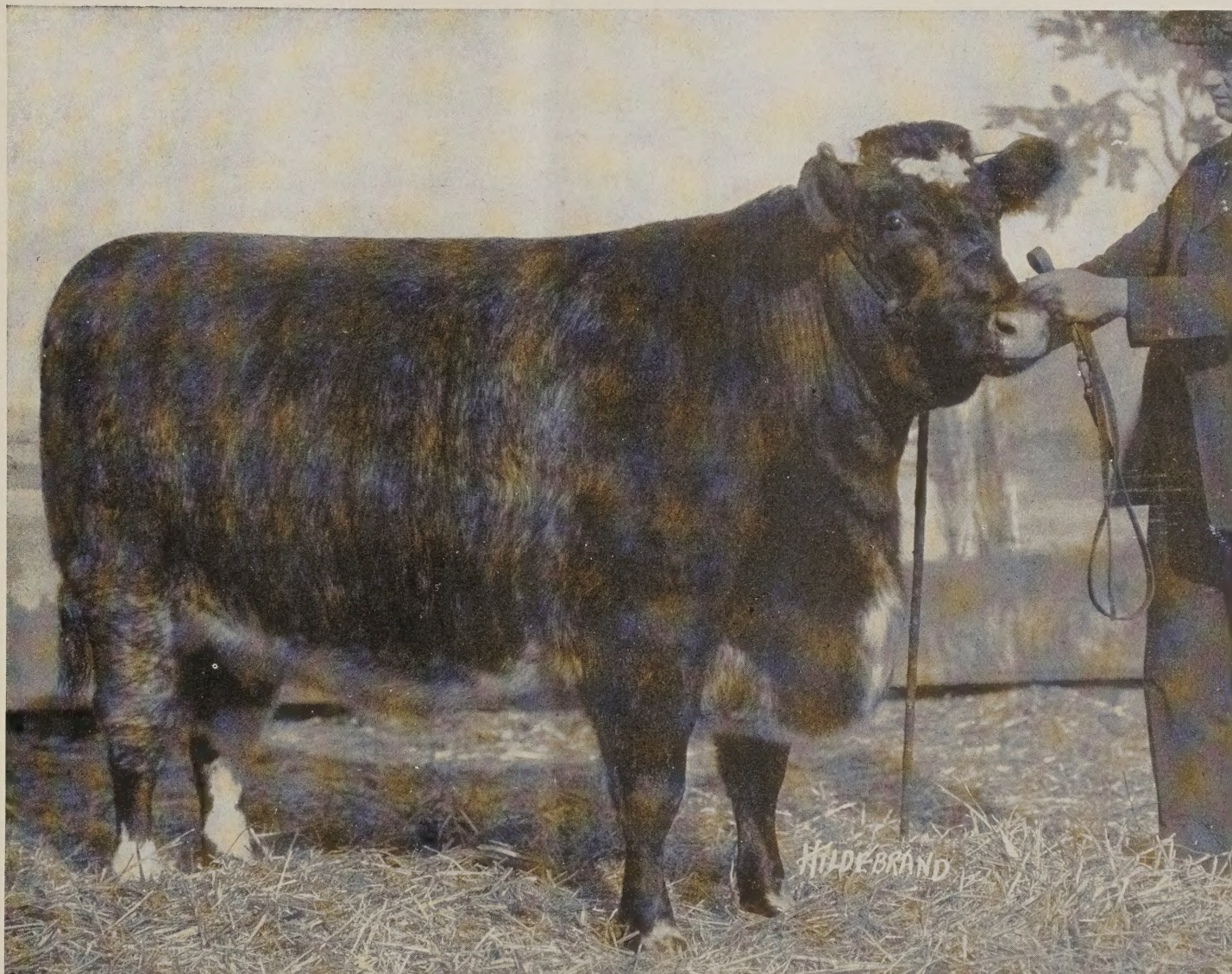
Courtesy A. R. Fennern, Avoca, Iowa

Photo by Lewis

Choice Cumberland, A Marvel for Thickness and Even Form

Will Our Beef Herds Pay After the War?

By Frank D. Tomson



Courtesy Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.

Lady Violet 8th, Grand Champion Shorthorn Cow, Western Stock Show, Denver, 1918

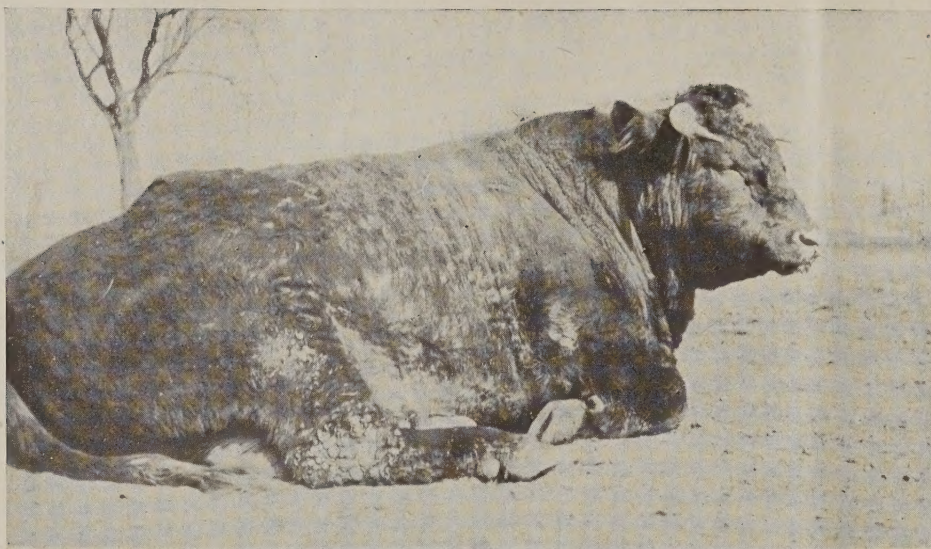
The question of permanency in the beef industry is repeatedly discussed. The hope of the beef grower is, naturally, that the demand for beef will be sufficient to hold the price on a level that will insure fairly liberal profits. The prospective investor in beef making properties surveys the field and studies the prospects before making his investment. Will it continue to pay is the question he asks, for existing values lure him.

Upon an analysis of the situation one reaches definite conclusions. A peculiar situation now affects the beef industry. Thousands of men engaged in beef production in this country are required to go lightly on the beef diet in

conformance with the government edict. The purpose of the federal restrictions is to provide and safeguard an adequate supply for the fighting forces of the allies. The evidence of a reduced available supply at the source naturally inclines values upward. But recognizing that the situation is abnormal the more one analyzes it and the more information that is obtained the more evident it becomes that this is not the result of war alone.

For instance (and how often the story has been repeated, but may I briefly refer to it here?) there was the breaking up of the range herds and the shipping of a large percentage of the ranch cattle to the market

places. This was not accomplished in a day. It covered a period of years. How well we remember, now, that the market authorities and agricultural advisers sent out warning after warning of the ultimate effect of this diminishing process. They said, in effect, that the time would soon come when there would not be cattle enough to go around. But few believed them and fewer still heeded their warnings. The years slipped quickly by. Thousands of trainloads of cattle, very few of which were either of marketable age or condition, were dumped on the markets. While this process was going on the tendency of the prices was inevitably downward.



Courtesy Grant Summers, Malvern, Iowa.

Photo by Hildebrand

Village Baron 411975, Living a Life of Ease

The warnings increased. They came from numerous sources. There was a general note of alarm and a decisive and concerted effort was made to check the depleting practice and to induce farmers of the cornbelt, cotton growers of the south, who had suffered from the ravages of the boll weevil, and farmers in the New England and Atlantic states, whose farms had shown a continuous decline in fertility, to engage in beef raising.

This effort, to an extent, was effective. The farmers appealed to were stimulated not so much by a patriotic motive as by the profits assured. The constructive movement was getting under way, but all of this time the population of the United States was increasing and the production of cattle made very slight gains, if any.

Then came the war and with it a foreign demand for our products of many classes and our meats in larger quantities. Industry in the United States began to speed up. The manufacturing industries called for workers. As the call became more insistent, the wages became more attractive. With the increased wages the purchasing power and inclination of the wage earner grew. And what was the result? The consumption of meats here at home increased and increased rapidly—to such an extent in fact that our exports did not reach the volume that the demand abroad required. This necessitated the warring countries to draw the more heavily upon their own meat-producing stocks, and we are officially informed that the numbers of meat-producing animals in these nations have been very greatly reduced.

Then came our own declaration of war and the urgent request that meatless days be recognized. The response has been general, but the evidence of increased home consumption is not lacking. The earning power of the individuals has grown to such an extent that many who before were obliged to

rigidly limit their table expenditures are now able to gratify their appetites and feel justified in so doing by the need of increased energy.

This in brief sums up the situation to date, and the most natural query is whether the future is sufficiently in-



Courtesy Wayne & Bernice Flower, Milo, Mich.

Prince Flower 557943, A Chuggy Youngster

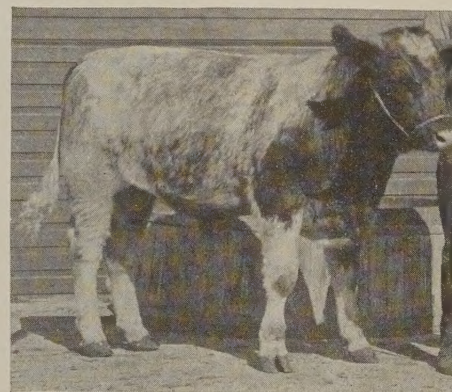
viting to encourage the farmers of the United States to grow beef. There is an interesting fact in connection with this war: Soldiers abroad by the thousands, yes by the millions, are being furnished a meat diet regularly for the first time in their lives. With this practice are developed appetites that will have to be satisfied in the years that follow the war. So a demand has been created and established through this channel.

Another thing: I have noted that every authority who has given expression to his views in connection with the war and the period that will follow has stated with varying emphasis that the several years of reconstruction will be of a most active and prosperous character; that the call for workers of all classes will be so great as to insure employment to all who are capable, with high wages an inevitable incident.

We do not need to be told that beef consumption here in our own land would be much greater were it not for the food conservation program. And who is so blind that he fails to see that we respond to this program with greater cheerfulness because the prevailing prices are well-nigh prohibitive. It seems quite apparent that if the prices we pay over the counter for beef and other meats were reduced twenty percent, or thereabout, the consumption of meat normally would increase something like fifty percent. I am not attempting to be painfully accurate in this assertion, but I hesitate to think that any other comparison would come any nearer to the actual situation.

If this war continues we may look for meatless days to become more frequent. But when the war is over and meatless days are no more, when the price settles just a little, how eagerly we will anticipate those juicy steaks and roasts which we now forego. Home consumption will certainly expand, for we will feel justified in satisfying our appetites.

There is a phase of the matter that is not generally referred to, but, in my judgment, is one that vitally concerns the future trade possibilities. It is this: The farmer has the opportunity to sell his cattle today at prices that he has never been able to obtain before. He reads the quotations and—meditates. The cattle buyer calls to him from the road and he—listens. It sounds like prosperity. He counsels with his wife and she urges him to dispose of as many of the herd as he can spare and not work so hard during the winter. She reminds him that he can sell his corn for more money than he ever obtained for it before; that Smith's folks sold their hay for \$27 per ton. And her husband admits that he has thought of that. If they have a mortgage, the wife suggests that it would be a good time to sell the stock and the feed and get out of debt. If they have no mortgage the husband intimates that it wouldn't be a bad deal



Courtesy Apland & Sorlien, Bergen, N. D.

They are Breeding Good Shorthorns in North Dakota, Comrade Cumberland 609989, Weighed 1,440 lbs. at 18 Months.

to reduce the stock, considering what he could get for the corn and the hay, and try and buy the eighty that joins them, for he reasons that land which doesn't seem to have advanced much as yet is certain to go higher.

In other words, the inducements to sell were never so great, and it requires some courage and a good deal of optimism to refrain from cashing in under the present attractive market conditions. Many are yielding to the alluring temptation and are converting their livestock and their farm crops into cash. Can you blame them? It is the great opportunity that they have hoped for during the years they have toiled.

The winter losses of 1916, '17 and '18 in the mountain and grazing coun-

livestock, but with the coming of the plow vast numbers of cattle and sheep must take up their journey to the slaughter house. The authorities acknowledge the necessity of this radical action in order to tide over a critical and unparalleled situation. They recognize that beef and other dressed meats can be imported, under existing conditions, more economically than grains. Eventually these pastures and meadows must be again put to grass in order to husband the productiveness of the soil. And these pastures must then be stocked, that the grasses may be consumed and as an imperative aid to the maintenance of soil fertility. The re-stocking process will naturally be slow and will not be undertaken until that period which will follow the

ination of the fever tick annually adds a large area adapted to cattle raising, and diversified farming, which involves the keeping of the herds, is being successfully expanded through the enterprise of southern farmers and the activity of the county, state and government extension departments. New England and the Atlantic seaboard states are endeavoring to reclaim many millions of acres by the only possible means, that of cattle and sheep raising. These are virgin fields.

Perhaps we may witness the exporting of many breeding animals to Europe and Africa. At least such a probability has been recently asserted by one of the best-informed livestock authorities within my knowledge.

Just another word. The maker of a



Courtesy Nor'-West Farmer, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Shorthorn Steers on a Western Canadian Ranch

try were exceedingly heavy. The one consolation was that the hides on the cattle lost yielded a cash return, in many cases, equal to the prevailing prices of a few years before for the entire animal. Out in the plains country this past summer and last year, a drought prevailed that surpassed in its extent and losses any previous drought experienced during the past decade or more. What happened? Hundreds of thousands of cattle were rushed to market in a depleted condition and sold for only a fraction of what they would have commanded could they have been grown out and finished. They have been largely wiped off the face of the earth. And so it is that tremendous numbers of cattle that would have been available under ordinary conditions for breeding purposes have gone to the slaughter.

Here is still another angle: Information is current that in the British Isles the government decreed that approximately 3,000,000 acres of pastures and meadows hitherto untouched by the plow must be broken up for the growing of grains for human food. These millions of acres have been utilized for generations for the maintenance of

war. In the meantime the cattle stock of Great Britain, of France, of Germany and of the other countries will steadily decline in numbers and condition. And it is already asserted by those who are informed on livestock matters here and abroad that the United States will be drawn upon for breeding animals to replenish those depleted stocks. In fact a start has already been made in this direction.

We have, in an initial way, opened trade relations with Argentina and have made a number of shipments of high-class breeding animals with gratifying results. The lack of shipping facilities alone has prevented this trade taking on larger proportions. Brazil offers an inviting field for the sale of pure-bred cattle of the beef breeds. The prospects are when the present chaotic condition in Mexico passes, and it must pass, there will come out of that country a call for breeding stock of the beef breeds that will absorb untold numbers. Western Canada is requiring from year to year greater numbers of breeding cattle—a trade that bids fair to remain permanent. Throughout the southern states in the cotton country the elim-

breakfast food uses newspaper space to inform the public of his estimate of the value of his product, and the grocery man leaves the package at our door in response to our order. The fruit grower of the Pacific Coast appeals to our taste through beautifully illustrated literature pertaining to the sun-kist products of that favored climate and how willingly we remit for a quantity. The dairy association wisely presents through the press, an analysis of the food content of a quart of milk, a pound of cottage cheese, a quart of ice cream, and we invest our money through a sense of duty.

I happen to be in position to know that the beef producing interests of the United States are considering a campaign of education, informing the public of the necessity and economy of a meat diet whenever the prices decline sufficiently to warrant such an appeal to the reading public. And the effect will be, as it has been in the other cases referred to and countless others not mentioned, to greatly stimulate the consumption of beef. In doing so a wise and enduring service will be rendered to our people and to the industry.

Shorthorns in Demand

By W. A. Cochel

Excessive prices for feeds during recent years has been largely responsible for the increased demand for pure-bred Shorthorns. Farmers find that a profitable beef cattle industry cannot be maintained by producing inferior individuals. They demand cattle of more size, better quality, and natural fleshing tendencies as well as the ability to produce milk in such quantities that calves will be fat at weaning time. The Shorthorn meets these conditions better than any other.

A number of counties in the south are soon to be released from quarantine against tick fever. These counties are at present fully stocked with native and scrub cattle. They have constitution and rustling qualities to a high degree. They are undersized, variegated in color, light in the hind quarters, deficient in muscle over the back, loin, and ribs, and inferior in milking qualities. The use of good strong Shorthorn bulls on such females is the quickest and best method of improving their offspring for market purposes. Other breeds have been used to some extent for this purpose, but all fail to combine sufficient size, quiet disposition, development of heavy hind quarters, thickness of flesh, and liberal milking qualities. The demand in those sections where the average cattle are most inferior is for relatively cheap bulls, ranging in price from \$150 to \$250 delivered. They do not want highly fitted bulls, but those that are in such flesh as to be able to maintain themselves under prevalent conditions. These communities when properly organized will handle bulls in carload lots,

but they must be distributed through some central organization to individuals who are to use them. It is impractical for each purchaser to visit pure-bred herds and make his selections on account of the expense involved.

Another opportunity for the sale of bulls is among the small farmers throughout the farming sections of the entire country. This class has, if not usually, to a large extent, been using grade bulls showing some evidence of an infusion of beef blood. As a general rule their herds are small in number, usually running from five to ten females. They realize the advantage of using a pure-bred bull, but to secure one of better individuality than the grade now used requires an investment of from \$200 to \$300. Such farmers can as a rule be induced to co-operate with their neighbors in the purchase of bulls, but this requires that the stimulus be given by a third party. This is being done in many sections by county farm agents. In a few localities progressive breeders are selling bulls just old enough for limited service to small farmers in their immediate neighborhood, agreeing to take them back at the end of one year at the purchase price. Such arrangements are usually limited by an agreement as to method of feeding and management which will assure the return delivery of the bull in saleable condition. When assured of the treatment which the bull will receive this method really results in the farmer using a bet-

ter bull than he could otherwise secure and in the breeder having his bulls maintained and developed one year without expense.

This field offers the greatest opening for increasing the use of Shorthorn bulls and should be studiously considered by breeders. In nearly every section where pure-bred herds are maintained the chief thought among the breeders is of a method by which they can find an outside demand for their surplus. In many

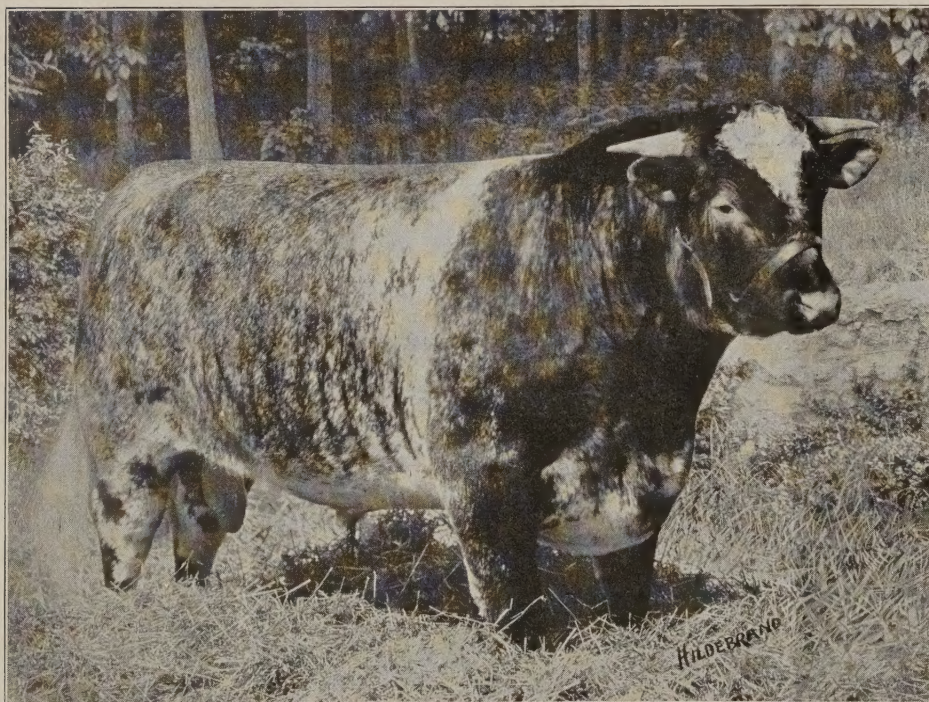


Courtesy Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.

Parkdale Baron as a Yearling

instances the home demand is just as great as could be found elsewhere, but needs a little cultivation to develop it. Each breeder should feel it his duty to see that every scrub and grade bull on the farms adjoining his is replaced with a pure-bred Shorthorn. This would not only be a benefit to his neighbors, but would also help him materially in disposing of bulls in the future for a man who has once used a good pure-bred Shorthorn bull will nearly always be in the market for a better one to succeed him.

The next demand is for bulls to head herds of small breeders. Such bulls usually sell for \$300 to \$500. They must be of good individuality and of most acceptable breeding. As a rule the demand is for better bulls than the small breeder feels justified in buying. Too frequently he will sacrifice individuality for pedigree and reputation. What he usually wants is a bull which is intrinsically worth \$1,000, but cannot make himself feel that he can afford to pay that price. If he has a herd of sufficient size to produce 100 calves from the use of a bull during his period of usefulness each \$100 invested in the bull will add \$1 to his service fee. Under such conditions he will pay \$5 for each calf sired by a \$500 bull and \$10 for each calf sired by a \$1,000 bull. It is then only a question as to his ability to sell calves from the \$1,000 bull for \$5 more per head than those from the \$500 bull. Ordinarily the very fact that he



Courtesy Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Villager's Coronet, Grand Champion Bull, Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs, 1918

has paid \$1,000 for a bull will be worth the difference from an advertising standpoint.

The greatest demand of all for bulls is found among those men who are able and willing to pay above \$1,000 for proper breeding, character, individuality, and type to head the best herds of pure-bred Shorthorns. There is scarcely a breeder who is not on the lookout either for a herd bull or a youngster to develop for the purpose of replacing his present herd bull. This demand is confined to bulls of decidedly superior excellence and can only be filled by those who have made a recognized success as breeders.

The demand for females of all sorts was never better. I doubt if it was

ever equalled. New herds are being established in every section of the country. Small herds are being enlarged. Well established herds are being improved by the addition of females of popular breeding and approved individuality.

The general feeling among all breeders is that the demand for pure-bred Shorthorns will not only continue, but be materially improved for the next few years. This is based upon the extremely high prices being paid for market cattle, the desire—the necessity—to improve cattle stocks generally and the acute scarcity of good cattle.

Improved blood is essential to success when present values of feeds are taken into consideration. Cattle of

greater capacity, early maturity and quality require less time to develop into desirable market individuals.

The general prosperity of farmers together with shortage of labor is also a decided factor in stimulating cattle demand. While present prices seem high as compared with those prevailing ten years ago the thinking farmer realizes that he has to sell less corn, hay and other farm products to secure the purchase price of pure-bred cattle than he did at that time. When considered in relation to general values of other commodities pure-bred cattle are as cheap as ever. Many there are who predict that the demand will be intensified at the close of the war rather than be diminished.



Courtesy Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.

Elanwood Devergoil and Calf. There is Not Much Criticism on This Conformation

Photo by Risk

When You Lay the Foundation

If you were to begin again as a Shorthorn breeder would you be inclined to found your herd with females ranging from two to six hundred dollars in value, or would you incline to buy females from six hundred dollars up—say at an average of \$1,000 or slightly less, using present values as a basis?

In indicating your preference kindly give your reasons.

What would be your advice to beginners? Please explain your reasons for such advice.

Dean C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.:

"If I were founding a herd of Shorthorns I would not fix a limit of price to be paid for foundation cows. I would aim to get some of the best females that the breed affords, and buy them as cheaply as possible; but I would buy them anyway. I do not mean that I would pay the extreme

prices. The record priced cows are not always the best ones to put into a breeding herd. I have cows in my herd that cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500. This price was paid only for animals prized highly for individual excellence and backed by a strong line of noted ancestry. Fortunately, however, I have been able to obtain a few cows of equal

excellence and breeding at around \$200 each. It is not the price that determines the value of a breeding cow. Most of these superior cows at the lower figure were purchased when cattle were at a lower standard of values than we have at present. Yet, even during the present year, I have added one cow and a heifer calf to my herd,



Courtesy Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa

A Pleasing Pasture Scene

Photo by Hildebrand

that I rate among the five or ten best, at about \$200 each. This cow has fully established her right to that rating by her record as a producer, and her heifer calf already gives evidence of such merit as to entitle her to a permanent place in the herd. There is no chance or uncertainty of results in this case. It would be fortunate for the breeding interests if there were more opportunities of this kind. They are rare, but they come occasionally.

"In nearly every one of the top herds of all breeds, I dare say that the breeder who is entirely familiar with the produce of that herd could pick from two to five outstanding matrons, of proven excellence, worth as much in marking real improvement in a herd as all the rest of the cows combined. Even the most experienced breeders seldom know which cows belong to this class until they have proven themselves by their produce. Such cows are seldom for sale. These are the cows that produce real herd heading bulls, and heifers worthy of going on in the herd. A breeder will do well to take advantage of every opportunity to add that kind of a cow to his herd, and the heifers from her, by a good sire, are worthy of high appreciation.

"The best herds are built from a foundation of comparatively few outstanding matrons, and mated with good sires. No man is wise enough to get an entire herd of such outstanding cows, but he ought to be wise enough to recognize them, if he has them, and give them the best opportunity possible for imparting their excellence to the herd. The sire does not make the herd, no matter how good he may be.

"My advice to a beginner would be to not buy any cattle until he makes sure that he has an abundance of good pasture. A breeder may have every other essential, but if he fails to provide good grass, he will not achieve permanent success as a breeder of beef cattle."

B. C. Allen, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"In starting a Shorthorn herd, I feel that beginners should carefully study

the local field, and also should determine as far as is possible practically how expensive his operations are to be, and where he will find his own particular kind of market for his pure-bred cattle. In other words, business principles would dictate to the beginner that before he starts his business, he should view same from every angle, and take the same precautions to make his business a success, as he would in any other kind of a business proposition.

The general statement might be made that a breeder starting in an old and well established community where values of pure-bred cattle are thoroughly understood would have a much greater chance of readily disposing of his surplus stock at high prices, than he would in starting a herd in a new country where values were not so well known, where his market would be less certain, and where his customers would probably have less money to spend on pure-breds, even if they had the knowledge and inclination to do so. In other words, I do not feel that a breeder in answering your question, can do much more than give his reasons for starting the particular quality of a herd as he himself is responsible for.

"When we started breeding pure-bred Shorthorns we faced two distinct

alternatives. One was to start a herd of mediocre breeding females and sell to the ranchmen. A small rancher would not want and could not afford to pay for the highest quality of pure-breds. The other was to start a herd of foundation females that were carefully chosen from the best herds in the United States, and by the use of the best herd sires obtainable, produce a class of pure-breds that would be in demand by other breeders and by ranchmen seeking a superior quality of bulls and who might desire pure-breds of either sex on their ranches or farms. We chose the latter course, and due to the development of the country and the increased knowledge of values, we have no reason to regret that we adopted the latter plan in the foundation of the Divide herd.

"Since our beginning we have advertised quite extensively, not only in the stock papers, but have sent our cattle on the show circuit as far east as Chicago and west to San Francisco. In that way we have covered a large variety of territory.

"This course was adopted after long consideration and with a knowledge that it would involve the expenditure of many thousands of dollars and a lot of hard work. But we have had and still have constantly before us an ideal Shorthorn animal and to attain that end we have not spared expense in our breeding operations nor in the necessary purchase of herd bulls and such females as would improve the quality of the herd."

Tomson Bros., Carbondale and Dover, Kan.:

"We would buy females of the better class indicated. While we have always found it easy to dispose of Shorthorns of the lower values indicated, when we had them, we have built our breeding herd on the foundation composed of the best females obtainable. As to the matter of price it happens in our case as no doubt it does in most herds that some of those females that cost the most have proven the least satisfactory as producers. There is only one way to determine the value of a breeding



Courtesy E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.

Here's a Calf That's a Crackerjack

animal and that is by what they will produce.

"There are certain lines of breeding that command strong values for the reason, as a rule, that many animals of note have come from them. We would try and secure worthy representatives of these strains, even paying a premium for them. But we would be quite exacting in our selections. We believe this is the shortest cut to success as breeders. It saves time and in the end costs no more.

"Necessarily the beginner must be governed by his location and prospective trade. We have had a call all along for moderate priced females from farmers and breeders. We have been able to supply this demand by the purchase of an occasional herd containing both classes. The higher priced class we have retained in the herd and the less expensive class have filled the requirements of this particular trade.

"There is an impression long established that the beginner should select the moderate priced cattle for his first investment and then as he acquires experience substitute the better kind. In view of the outlet through various association sales open to the beginner as well as to the veteran in the business we do not believe that there is ground now for such an impression, if there ever was.

"The capacity and purposes of the man himself and the territory and trade that he is in position to command will be, or should be, the controlling factor in deciding the matter.

"One thing that will impress any observing breeder is that the better productions of the herd come from a small group of females, that is, a few that have demonstrated their dependability as high class producers. It is necessary to use a bull of outstanding worth but it is just as important to have females of this class to attain distinct success as breeders.

"In the main we would advise buying the best. It is better to overshoot the mark than undershoot it. Buyers will travel a long way to invest in top cattle."

Harry T. Forbes, Topeka, Kan.:

"Any established breeder selling Shorthorns from year to year to beginners knows that the contrast of opinion as to what is the best foundation is very marked. I have watched with keen interest the establishment and progress of herds where cattle have gone from my own herd to beginners and have decided that, even though somewhat financially handicapped, the beginner who had a fixed type in mind and kept it when he came to purchase and who did not allow individuality to be supplanted by the dollar, is always the most successful.

"Were I to begin again using present prices as a basis, I would purchase a few less in number of choice animals ranging in price from \$500 to

\$1,000 rather than a few more of ones that were not so choice, and did not come up to what is my standard of a registered Shorthorn.

"It costs just as much to feed and care for a \$200 animal as a \$600 one; and the high price of feed and land must be an important item of consideration.

"If you start with good cattle and are conscientious and careful in

one and soon a first class herd will be on hand, provided high class herd bulls are used and plenty of food is given to the cattle."

Jackson & White, Hurley, S. Dak.:

"If we were starting another Shorthorn herd, we would buy the best class of cattle for our foundation, just as we did when starting our present herd. If unable to buy a large herd at pres-



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Violet Maid 8th, a Grand Champion Winner

handling them, you will always have good cattle to offer.

"At the same time we must be conservative about buying and pricing and not be led away by the lure of excessive prices."

W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.:

"If we were to begin as Shorthorn breeders we would lay in the kind of females selling at this time around an average of \$1,000 or more, because it costs no more to feed and care for a good one and the returns in pleasure and profit are so much greater in breeding the good ones.

"Our advice to beginners would be to be governed by financial conditions, geographical location and the tendencies of the man to become a Shorthorn breeder, in laying a foundation for a herd.

"With a love for the business and with energy and ability to carry it on a good herd can be built up from a small beginning.

"We never advise a beginner to buy the highest priced cattle unless he is financially able to put considerable money in the business on the start and hire a competent man to manage.

"Buy a few good individuals and as more knowledge is gained of handling a herd, whenever a female is bought to put in the breeding herd buy a good

ent prices, we would begin in a smaller way, with a few first class animals both in quality and breeding, and grow a herd from this small number. It would take rather longer of course to acquire a large herd in this way, but our experience has been that the best class of Shorthorns were the most profitable in the end and the right sort to start with is a big step toward a successful business. Our advice to beginners would be to start with a few of the top kind in preference to a larger number of the plainer sort. A good breeding bull is probably the most essential factor and his selection is the biggest problem that confronts a new breeder, but careful judgment in his selection as well as a few females assures the financial success of the venture if good care is given the herd."

John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.:

"With reference to the kind or price of cattle for new beginners to buy will say while I am only a beginner myself I have reached the conclusion that if a man is able to buy three females at \$200 each it would be better for him to buy one at \$600 or even pay more if she merited it. The produce of the \$600 cow bred to the right kind of a bull would sell for as much as the produce from all three of the cheaper cows. The \$600 cow would eat no more than should be provided the



Breeding Cows at Uppermill Farm

\$200 cow which insures quite a saving in feed and care. However, if a man isn't able to buy the high priced animals he would do well to start with cheaper ones and buy better ones later on."

Robert R. Ward, Benton, Ill.:

"If I were to begin again as a Shorthorn breeder, I would buy a few of the best females my financial condition would permit me to buy. I make this statement because of the fact that my experience has taught me that the better females bring the highest net returns.

"If I were to advise a beginner who had never handled any pure-bred cattle, my advice would be to buy either Scotch tops or cheaper Scotch until they had acquainted themselves with the different families, pedigrees, etc. My understanding is that most Shorthorn breeders have begun the breeding of Shorthorns at least twice."

J. E. Crosbie, Tulsa, Okla.:

"My idea is for the man who can afford it, that is the man who can raise the money without crippling his operations, to get good females, get them as cheap as he can, but be sure that they are from the families that have shown themselves to be able to produce the goods. A few right good ones are much to be preferred to a large number of

inferior ones, as by the latter route it will take longer to arrive. Once he is started, provided he is a man who has the qualities that make for success, he will get there whichever road he takes, but why handicap himself if it is not necessary?

"As the price is, individuality being the same or nearly so, almost wholly determined by the record of the family, I would advise, where at all possible, to get such foundation stock. But by all means get in, even if it be with a few that do not run into so much money.

John R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill.:

"If I was to begin again as a Shorthorn breeder I would buy the better class of females. Using present values as a basis they would probably cost about \$1,000 each. It is much easier to develop a herd by this method than the cheaper route and also more economical, because too many are not sold by the process of selection. I believe as Andrew Carnegie once said, "Put all your eggs in one basket and then watch the basket." If the new beginner is not willing to give it close attention and keep his herd free from disease he had better stay out of the business."

B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. Dak.:

"If I were to begin again as a Shorthorn breeder I would prefer to found my herd with females ranging in price

from \$600 up, as I find this class of stuff under present conditions, more profitable than the cheaper ones.

"My advice to the beginner would depend on the man, his location and his financial circumstances."

Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr.:

"If I were to begin again to breed Shorthorns I would buy the class of cows that today are commanding upwards of \$1,000, as I believe they return a greater profit, and there is also much satisfaction in having the good ones.

"My advice to beginners would depend a great deal upon the man. The man who will give his herd care and exercise good judgment with the cheaper cows can in a short time be far ahead of one who bought the higher priced cows and expected them to go on and produce good cattle without care, feed or proper mating.

"But to the man who is financially able and expects to give them the care they would deserve I would say buy the better cows."

Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.:

"If we were founding a herd would prefer cows ranging in value around \$1,000. At these values one should soon have a few tops, making the business more interesting and profitable. Buy a few good ones of the same type. A good cow won't eat any more than a common one and it takes as much labor to care for a fair one as a good one."

Retzlaff Bros., Walton, Nebr.:

"We would advise buying cows of about a \$1,000 average, using present values as a basis. Our reasons for this preference would be that the more popular families are selling at about that figure and the type of Shorthorns that are at the highest demand can be much easier produced.

"Our advice to beginners would be to always buy cows of good Shorthorn character and with good milking qualities. When purchasing a herd bull choose one as near faultless as possible. Always feed plenty and keep young bulls in sale shape."



Farm Buildings at Moscow Farm, Bath, Ill.

How a Noted Herd Was Founded and Developed



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.

Maxwalton Dower 496403

Photo by Hildebrand

In the fall of 1886 a farmer was offering a lot of grade Shorthorn cows, heifers and calves, together with a load or two of steers at public auction. Included in this mixed offering was a registered Shorthorn cow which the seller had purchased at a previous sale at Kansas City in order to obtain a bull, she having a promising bull calf at foot at the time. The cow sold in this farm sale for \$80. The bull then a strong yearling brought \$100, the same purchaser taking both. He also secured a dozen high grade heifers of extra quality. The cow was thin yet she possessed level lines, a bulky form and a robustness indicating constitution. When placed in the new herd she did not greatly excel the average, as this

man had made use of registered sires for many years. In the course of a few months Betsy, for that was the cow's name, dropped a red heifer calf which from the first seemed to possess much more than ordinary merit. Its back was as straight as a line, a feature that does not belong to cattle of indifferent character. She had rather more than usual depth of body, was well-balanced, and possessed a sort of style and carriage that always attracted attention.

There were several boys in this man's family all instinctively inclined to the breeding of livestock and they watched the development of this calf with growing interest. It seemed to be so much better than anything the herd had pro-

duced and so much resembled the pictures of show animals that appeared in the livestock papers, that they had many hopes of its final development. They urged their father to buy a few more registered cows, which he did at prices from \$75 to \$135 each. It seemed to them like a good deal of money and yet they believed that the profits were there if properly handled.

Lacking a knowledge of pedigree the value of the blood lines was not fully understood. In succeeding years, however, it became apparent that a part of the pedigrees were decidedly plain. This mattered little to them at the time, for they were selling the bull calves from these cows at prices far beyond to what they had been accustomed.

They retained the heifer calves and soon the herd numbered a little over fifty head. As the pure-bred cattle increased the grades were reduced in number and a very useful full-blood herd had now been developed.

Once a man from a neighboring community had purchased one of their bull calves at ten or eleven months of age. As the calf was being loaded in the wagon a man, who lived nearby, but who had always insisted that there was nothing to the pure-bred business, happened along. He noted the calf and its age. When the purchaser drove away this man turned to the seller and said, "It isn't any of my business, but I'm curious to know what you got for that calf." The seller handed him the check which he had just received and which

back, and sure enough he took the calf for the \$75 the next day.

One day the older brother who had attended a state breeders' meeting advised his father that he had agreed to take an advertisement in one of the livestock papers for a year, to cost \$35. The father's comment was to the effect that they were selling their calves higher than they had ever supposed they could and there wasn't much use in throwing away money in advertising, but the boy argued that the prices could be raised about \$25 on each calf and that would make the advertising pretty cheap. The father was not convinced, however, until the letters of inquiry began to come in. Then one day a man from across the state visited the farm and picked on an eight months bull calf

It was a slow, steady progress. The beginning as stated was a modest one. The times were not such as to offer great encouragement and in addition this man and his boys were heavily in debt and were obliged to proceed cautiously. Not only cautiously but they necessarily had to learn every step of the way without the advantages or the information available as in the present day. They had no acquaintance among Shorthorn breeders. They were farmers who milked a few cows and fed a few steers each year, so this new field was unknown to them except as they gathered ideas as they went along. They believed that by growing registered Shorthorns they could meet their obligations and some day get out of debt.

In due time the calves from this new bull came along and they seemed very shapely. Everyone who saw them admired them, then one day a representative of the Shorthorn association visited the farm and advised that they put several of these calves in fitting to show at the American Royal. But they knew nothing of fitting calves for show. So one of the boys visited a fair in another state and questioned one of the most successful exhibitors as to his method of feeding and handling show calves. The exhibitor generously gave him an insight into his methods, which had been so successful, and the boy returned home and began applying these methods. The result was that the following year and for nearly a dozen years thereafter the calves from this new herd bull were conspicuous in the leading fairs. This greatly increased the interest in their breeding plant and in order to further strengthen the herd they purchased, at different times, herds that had become well-known because of their superior individuality. In making these purchases they would dispose of most of the cattle acquired, retaining only a few of the tops. They usually realized a fair profit on such deals, and it enabled them to more readily bring the herd to a higher standard of merit. Obtaining splendid females in this way and with a high class bull in service the productions were of a higher order. By this time the herd numbered a little in excess of 100 head. It had become a real breeding establishment. While the debt had not been decreased to any considerable extent the farm had been increased in acreage, and this increase still continues. Needed improvements had been provided and the plant had taken on a decided change in general appearance, indicating a considerable degree of financial success.

Shorthorn prices had advanced in keeping with the general return of prosperity and the desire of farmers and cattle growers to improve the quality of their output. While an occasional calf left the farm at \$100 now they more often sold for \$200, \$300 and \$400, with an occasional sale at \$600. It had become a substantial business. The patrons of the herd represented a large territory. Many buyers came for hun-



Courtesy S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Young Herd, Minnesota State Fair, 1918

was drawn for \$45. The man read the check and as he handed it back he said, "By gosh, it does beat the grade business."

Times were rather dull in those days, money was not plentiful, and naturally prices ruled low. At another sale in which a breeder offered a small bunch of registered Shorthorns, two good cows with bull calves at foot were purchased, the one for \$67.50, the other for \$72.50. A few months later when these bulls were of saleable ages a prospective buyer visited the farm and picked out one of these calves. The oldest of the boys showed the bull and made the price. The man looked the calf over carefully and said he would come back again. When the boy returned to work one of the younger brothers asked him what price he quoted and he said, "\$75." Whereupon the younger brother asked if the man took him and he replied, "No, but I think he's going to. He said he'd be back." Then the younger brother became irritated and said, "There's no use sticking your prices so doggone high that they won't pay them. Better ask somewhere near what they'll pay and do some business." There was little the older brother could say except that he thought the man would be

at \$100. The boy's judgment had been sustained and it is needless to say that with these recurring, "fabulous" prices there was a growing enthusiasm for the business.

The livestock papers were studiously read, sale catalogs were written for and closely studied. Then came the desire to obtain better blood lines and if possible better individuals. Times were hard in the nineties, but the necessity for improving the standard was recognized and an occasional investment was made in what they regarded were high class animals. An opportunity to purchase a well-known aged bull that a neighboring breeder was agreeable to selling at a nominal price was not overlooked and four years of useful service were obtained for a small investment. Then there came the time that a new herd bull was needed and he was selected with the exacting care both as to blood lines and individual conformation. The plainer individuals in the herd were disposed of from time to time and gradually the herd began to attract the attention of established breeders and the prices advanced in harmony with the improved standards and the extended recognition which had been accorded their operations.

dreds of miles to make their selections. Yet through all this advance, this improvement in the herd and the plant, this expansion of trade, it was just the ordinary products of the farm that furnished the ration for the maintenance of the herd.

There was nothing spectacular about the business. It grew along steadily, but its course was directed by good judgment and very close application to details. As the years have passed there has been no departure from these methods. The herd has been steadily improved by constantly retaining the better breeding animals and the elimination of the less desirable and an occasional purchase. Today the herd is regarded by the most progressive breeders throughout the country as one of the

best in the land. There has never been any practices adopted that could not have been used on any average farm. There are no expensive improvements. It is the belief of the owners that the environment should be as nearly natural as possible, with sufficient protection against severe weather conditions, for the best development and health of the breeding herd.

If this herd which was started back in the eighties by the purchase of an \$80 cow and increased in this simple way as outlined, was sent through an auction ring today it is sufficiently conservative to say that an average considerably above \$1,000 per head would be realized.

But the owners are not considering the sale of the herd. They regard them-

selves as in the business permanently and they have learned the intrinsic worth of good seed. So, they don't dispose of their best breeding matrons. Only the surplus is offered from year to year.

This is not an isolated case. On the other hand it is typical, there are many such, many that even surpass this achievement. This one is reviewed because along its whole course there has been nothing of a spectacular nature undertaken. It is just such a course as any man who is inclined to livestock, who owns some land, and who is to confine his attention along the same line for a period of years may follow and be assured of a similar degree of success.



Courtesy H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

An Oklahoma Pasture Scene

Photo by Hildebrand

An Opportunity That Came to Two Young Men

There lived in a certain community a man who had been successful in building up a herd of registered Shorthorns. He had been engaged in this line a long time. His hair was streaked with grey and he bent a little as he walked, but he held onto the herd, not that he needed to make more money nor that it was necessary for him to keep busy. But as is the case with most men who have been associated with improved livestock he formed a deep seated affection for them. Then one day he wasn't "feeling well as usual." The doctor was sent for and before leaving informed the family that the patient would most likely be confined to the house for some time and that it would be advisable to arrange the business so that his attention would no longer be needed and beside it was desirable to relieve him of any little worries incident to its management. Then one day a long line of vehicles moved slowly away from the farm home to the cemetery over on the hillside and a useful career was at an end.

This change in the affairs necessitated a readjustment. There were two young men in the neighborhood who had been operating a rented farm. They were

known as very desirable tenants. The widow sent word to them that she would like to talk with them in regard to leasing them her farm. They responded promptly, knowing that it was one of the most productive in the community on account of the keeping of the herd on the land for so many years. They knew that if the meadows and pastures were turned under that the accumulated fertility would insure large crops. So they lost no time in talking the matter over with the widow and at first were just a little disappointed that she was not agreeable to converting the grass land to grain production. But she had learned what herd maintenance meant to the land and she took time to inform them of her late husband's long experience in keeping the herd. She drew some very interesting comparisons with other farms and other farmers in the community. They were quick to recognize her determination that the farm should be carried on in a way quite similar to the practice that had been established there and they acknowledged the wisdom of her position. Finally she said, "I would rather lease the farm to you than anyone else I

know and I am going to make you a proposition that I believe will be better for you than the plan you had in mind when you came. It is this. I will lease you the farm on a term of ten years, you to buy the Shorthorns and agree never to keep less than the present number on hand and all of the products of the farm, or practically so, to be marketed through the medium of the cattle."

The details were gone over, the price was recognized as fair, the terms and the ten-year lease assured these young men that this was an opportunity and within a few weeks they were in possession of the land and the herd. They became immediately close students of the new line of activity in which they were engaged and of which they had previously only a general knowledge. From being known as the best tenants in the community they soon had a reputation as the best cattlemen in that section. In due time the last payment on the herd was made and as the widow who owned the farm had planned to spend the rest of her days in a milder climate they bought the farm and were able to make a very considerable payment down.

How Another Herd Was Founded

A young man working on a salary had an inclination for investment. He acquired a farm that might properly have been designated a farm in the rough. There was a lack of suitable equipment in the way of buildings and fences, but there was a stretch of excellent pasture with running water and ample shade. Also enough work land to raise the necessary forage.

He went heavily in debt when he pur-

chased this land, but he knew it had the advantage of location and would advance in value. He placed a man on this farm and then purchased a few select females of the best blood lines, daughters of sires of established merit. He was able to locate a good bull at a moderate price and place him in service. Then he awaited results. It was a sort of "watchful waiting," for he picked up here and there females of the

particular strains that he desired and always of much above average individual merit.

It was necessary to use his credit to make the various purchases, for while he was increasing the Shorthorn herd he was also putting the farm in shape, improving the fences, replacing old ones and putting up buildings suitable for the handling of a breeding herd. He was also paying interest on the mortgage on the farm. It will be understood that in the early stages of the development of his plan the cash returns would be meager and with all of these necessary investments in improvements and the imperative call of the money lender for interest this cash income would be absorbed and the owner required to draw on his salary account to fill up the gap.

A period of a dozen years elapsed. The herd grew in numbers. The farm advanced in value. A demand for the calves absorbed the saleable stock at splendid prices. A new herd bull was obtained, one that attracted the favorable attention of the breeders generally, and a prompt demand for his calves resulted.

Today this herd is regarded as one of the foremost Shorthorn herds in the country. The demand for its products comes from many states. It is a safe assertion that if the herd were offered at auction it would sell for an aggregate around \$100,000. Yet there are scarcely a hundred head on the farm. The owner continues to work on a salary, holding the same position he held at the outset. The actual work on the farm and with the herd is done by employed help.



Courtesy Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Sultan Marquis. Note His Smoothness

How They Got Their Bearings

It was a good while ago that a father and his sons were getting started in the Shorthorn business. While they had a desire to breed good cattle they knew more about farming than they did about cattle. They had a moderate sized herd and decided one season to go to the county fair and "clean up" some of the prizes. So they selected thirteen head and arranged for the stalls and when the time to show for the prizes approached they had their entries ready. They led them into the ring with a good deal of confidence, but they led them back without any prizes except in one instance where the judge awarded them a second ribbon. When the classes had all been judged this man and his sons took note of the distribution of the prizes. They weren't inclined to find fault with the judge's ratings, for they were beginning to see that there was a difference in Shorthorns. Then one of the boys said: "By gosh, I know what's the matter, we ain't got

the right kind of cattle. We've got the breed all right, but we ain't got the type."

When the fair was over and the cattle were again in the pastures the boys began to look around. They attended larger fairs. They visited other breeding establishments and after they had observed the type that the better breeders produced and that seemed to be in favor they began making a few purchases. Then they sold out what they had originally and "began over." For a dozen years or more thereafter this firm was recognized as one of the breed's foremost improvers. They got their bearings after having made a start with cattle of an indifferent quality.

Topped Chicago Market

Thirty-five Shorthorn steers weighing 1,579 lbs. sold by H. J. Buck, Westside, Iowa, to Wilson & Co. Monday, Sept. 16, for \$19.50 per cwt., the top of the market, a new price record.

One Way to Get an Education

In the year 1900 at one of the leading state fairs the aged Shorthorn herds were called out for judging. A young man who was one of the exhibitors remarked as he went to his stalls, "I don't know why I should take my herd out. They have beat me in every class." But he did take his herd out and received another of his customary beatings. He followed the fair circuit with similar results at nearly every show. Scarcely a year has passed since that he has not been represented in the principal shows and is usually a conspicuous winner. His success as a Shorthorn breeder has been a matter of general comment, yet the writer ventures to suggest that the most useful experience he ever had was in the year 1900 when his entries usually stood near the foot of the class. He took a full college course that year. When he returned home at the close of the fair season he began immediately to apply the knowledge he had acquired.

Building a Herd as the Writer Did

By C. A. Saunders

Manilla, Iowa

First of all, the prospective breeder should be a man of good judgment, determination and nerve. To be a successful breeder is not the same as handling a lot of cattle, it is a life work, and if one does not put the three foremost words into it, devoting his entire time to the business if he expects to make a success, he will find out sooner or later that he is a failure, but if he will use the same good business principles in his breeding plant as one would use in any other successful business, he can make the Shorthorn breeding business pay and at the same time combine it with a lot of pleasure and real enjoyment without which a lot of us would lose our enthusiasm and quit.

First of all learn the art of judging the type you wish to raise. Think well into the market values of your ideas, then go ahead, and don't let Tom, Dick, Harry, Mike, or Pat change you from your type. And let me say here you must think well of the type, as that is what counts in making the profits in beef production and you must remember that it is the feed now and henceforth that will be the deciding part of your profits.

Have your bull the same type as you would have your steers in the feed lot. If you want to get the best results remember that "like begets like" in a bull the same as a fighting chicken or a race horse. Have a type, but have the right type, compact, wide, deep, and on short legs. Always remember there must be a profit in your business if you are going to stay. First you must have money, and if you begin at the bottom as I did, you may need a banker, one that has the utmost confidence in you, for you may see the time that you will need a lot of cash. If your banker says, "Your credit is exhausted," say within yourself, "He knows for that is his business." He knows about the financial standing and possibilities of a lot of breeders better than they know themselves. Remember, too, it is important above all to keep your credit good, for business of all kinds is based upon credit, and the foundation of a breeder's career is character.

Now, as to how I started my herd: I started in December, 1896, with a Mrs. Motte with a heifer calf at foot at \$99. At that time I did not know anything about pedigrees, and will say that I think there are a lot of men engaged in the breeding of cattle who would be better off if they did not know so much about the pedigree and gave more attention to the individual. I know the cattle would be better. After my first purchase my desire to go into the Shorthorn breeding business grew, and I began to look around, and in March, 1897, I bought thirteen head of Young Marys, which gave me thirteen more cows, but I had no bull,

and of course had to have one, so I got busy and found a Young Mary bull for sale in Illinois, but as luck would have it, I did not get him, but took my banker's (W. A. McHenry) advice and waited until the sale of T. J. Ryan & Sons at Irwin, Iowa, in April and bought Cumberland 187578 for \$205, perhaps as good a Cruickshank bull as there was in America. His first calf I made a steer of and he won champion of the breed at the International at Chicago and reserve grand champion to that great Angus steer, Advance. That was his start for me. He finished in Cumberland's Last, and he sired the grand champion Shorthorn bull, King Cumberland, the grand champion Shorthorn cow, Susan Cumberland, the get-of-sire group at the International, and a lot of others equally as good.

I sold from Cumberland a lot of bulls at \$250 to \$400 to farmers from cows that cost around \$100, and this price looked and was high when corn was selling at eighteen to twenty cents, oats at twelve and fifteen cents, hogs at three cents a pound, fat cattle on the Chicago market at \$4.25 per hundred, fed one year on corn, and wheat sixty cents per bushel. Compare this with corn at \$1.90, oats at 93 cents, hogs \$17.75, cattle at \$14.50 to \$18.50 in Chicago and wheat at \$2.20, and you will know that I had a lot of hard pulling to pay for them, as did also the men who gave me \$250 to \$400 for bulls in days gone by. I will say that were I starting again, I would start as I did for the reason that I would not have so much invested in a plant before finding out some of the

ins and outs of the business, as there is always a chance to save yourself on a cheaper cow. Now, this is starting from the bottom without cash, but you must have credit, remembering that credit must be paid, and if everything does not go as well as you expected it to, do not get discouraged, but "bait your hook and keep on trying."

I have heard one of our good Shorthorn breeders, and I might say the editor of this paper, say that he knew what I was going to do ten years ahead of the time, as I always had it laid out, and those who know me know that it paid me to go ahead regardless of what happened, and it will do so for you.

Remember that the breeding of registered cattle is something that can not be accomplished in a short time if you want to be classed as such. A breeder has a lot of satisfaction when he leads a winner in a strong ring at a county or state fair if he can say, "I bred his dam, also his sire and grand sire." Think of it, and make up your mind, young man, to stay by it at least twenty years. It is only a short time, and remember, too, you must expect some disappointments. I have had them, other breeders have had them, and you will, too.

Keep the best bull your judgment tells you to regardless of what the other fellow says. Do not accept money values for him if you know he is getting what is needed in your herd. But do not keep a bull if you know he is getting what you do not want, even though it is a sacrifice to part with him. Let him go. And be sure and know your own business better than the other man knows it. Remember, be a judge of what you want, determined to win and have nerve to stay by the Shorthorn cattle breeding business.



Courtesy W. E. Pritchard, Avoca, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Lady Susan, Grand Champion Female, Iowa and Kansas State Fairs, 1918

Making the Start

By C. B. Steward

Red Cloud, Neb.

An observant visitor at the leading stock shows of the past few years could not fail to remark the number of new breeders appearing in the Shorthorn lists. Many of the strongest herds of ten or a dozen years ago are still to be found in the line-up for the inspection of the judge. But side by side with the old-timer we find many new breeders furnishing the stiffest kind of competition for the seasoned campaigner. This is especially true in the western show yards.

It is one of the encouraging features that augurs well for the future welfare

a steady supply of full cream cans to the big centralized creameries.

The call for more pure-bred bulls for the west has steadily increased. Many of our progressive western farmers are meeting the situation by founding new herds on their western farms.

The dual-purpose quality of the Shorthorn cow makes her a safe financial investment for the young breeder. Many wealthy men have recently taken up the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns. We are glad to welcome them as fellow breeders, because they have the means and are able to very quickly

be in a more salable condition by fitting them for show and he will also attract the attention of buyers who are interested in his class of stock.

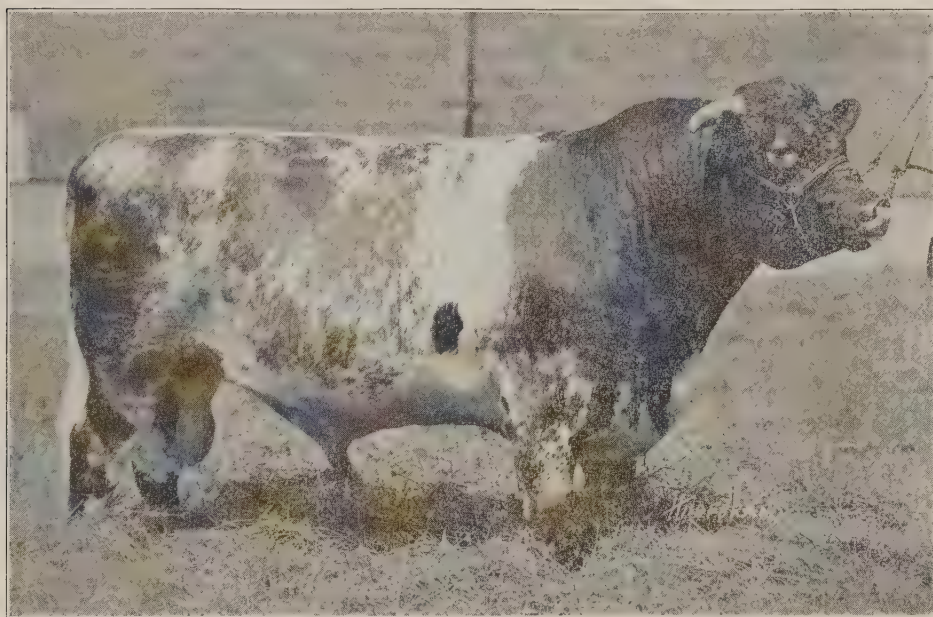
Let me illustrate my point by example: My son was fitting a few young animals last season for the Denver show. We had quite a good young yearling bull for sale, and offered him to prospective buyers at home for two hundred dollars, without making a sale. We decided to take him with us to the Denver show and put him through the sale, managed by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He justified our efforts by going at four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

I feel that we must give the officers of our Shorthorn Association great credit for looking after the interest of the young breeder. A few years ago the beginner, having bought his pure-bred cows and raised a few nice bull calves, found that the demand for his calves depended upon local buyers. He could not have a sale of his own, he did not have enough calves to justify much expense in advertising in the farm papers, so he was forced to sell at what the local buyer was willing to pay. This was very often very discouraging to the beginner and he was apt to think that the wise old fellows were right when they shook their heads over his first pure-bred purchase and declared that "breedin' blooded stock didn't pay."

Conditions have changed of late years, and we find our Shorthorn Association looking out for the welfare of the small breeder in many ways, so that he does not have to face the financial hazards encountered by the earlier beginners. They have conducted a campaign of education through the agricultural press, and the fieldmen of the association, in many sections where the pure-bred was unknown. They have conducted sales in all parts of the country, thus supplying a marketing medium for many small breeders. They have encouraged the young breeder to show his young stuff by increasing the prizelist and lengthening the classification in all the younger classes. The establishing of a number of futurity calf shows has been in the interest of the small breeder.

I hope that the coming season will see many more new names appearing in the prizelist of the calf classes. Mister Young Breeder, if you have one or two promising calves, it is not too late for you to give them a little extra feed and care, and if you do not have the courage to go to your state fair or other livestock exhibition, at least you can exhibit at your nearest county fair, and thus you will bring your stock to the attention of farmers beyond your immediate locality.

You don't need to have expensive barns and a high-priced herdsman to be successful in the show ring. If you



Courtesy Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Master Bapton a Season Winner

of the Shorthorn. The fact that the Shorthorn cow is finding many new homes in the west is evidence of her ability to convert western grass into prime beef and to yield her owners a substantial weekly income from his cream check.

Many of the large western grazing ranches have been cut up into smaller farms, and much of the government land has been taken up by the homesteaders. These people depend upon their cows and chickens to maintain and support them in their struggle to wrest a home from the "Great American Desert."

The Shorthorn cow, either grade or pure-bred, has never disappointed her owner in this respect. She seems equally efficient on the rich clover and blue grass pastures of the cornbelt, the short grass ranges of western Kansas and Colorado or in the sand hill pastures of western Nebraska. Many "Kincaiders" of the sand hills have achieved success because of their good herds of high-grade Shorthorn cows that send a constant supply of choice steers to the great river markets and

assemble choice collections of the breed and to command public attention by their spectacular purchases of noted animals.

The small farmer-breeder cannot follow this plan. His herd of pure-bred cows must be more than self-sustaining from the start, and therein lies the secret of the widespread popularity of the Shorthorn cow.

The young breeder can milk his good Shorthorn cows, which gives him a steady income while he is working for the public recognition of his herd. Every small breeder of Shorthorns should constantly bear in mind that to succeed as a breeder of pure-bred cattle, he must in some way to an extent command public attention.

Speaking from personal experience, the writer believes the show ring to be the best medium for this purpose. The young breeder should start out by fitting a few of his best calves. One reason for fitting calves is that it is not so expensive a proposition as fitting older animals, and another reason is that if the young breeder has a few promising bull calves to sell, they will

have a fine promising bull calf running with its dam, just fix up a trough in a corner of the milk lot, where the older cows cannot get to it and let the calves come down with the cows morning and evening and find a good feed of oats in the trough. You won't have to coax them in very often, they will go there the first thing, if you give them a chance. If you can mix a little bran and oil meal with the oats all the better. Pretty soon you will notice how the little fellows begin to round out and get plump, and their hair takes on a luster and softer touch and their skin becomes soft and pliable.

Then you will notice that they soon become very quiet and gentle, and very soon they will enjoy having you rub and brush them a little, when you come to put the feed out for them.

Now I know that all farmers are mighty busy these days, and you don't

feel able to hire a man to train your cattle, especially for the show, but just go ahead with your crop work and take a little time to keep that feed trough supplied. Perhaps you will have a young son that will soon be interested in the calves' welfare; if so all the better.

Now, after the busy season is over, you will have a little time before the show to train your calf to the halter. When the time comes to start for the fair, go. Don't get the idea into your head that you will not stand a chance because Mr. So and So, who has a big reputation, will be there. We find that it doesn't make any difference to the men who have been judging the Shorthorn rings at the leading shows, as to who is at the end of the lead strap. If the calf at the other end is a good one he will be recognized, even if his

owner has only one entry in the whole show.

Why, so far as the breeders with the large herds and a big reputation having the advantage, I sometimes think it is the other way, and the judge is inclined to give the young breeder a little the benefit of the doubt, in a close decision, and even if you don't win any prizes at your first effort, you will learn how the more experienced show men do it.

You will find the old campaigner always willing to give you any helpful information you may ask for. They are anxious to help you and see you succeed. The big breeder knows that the young breeder must absorb his surplus cattle, and he is interested in your welfare. With each succeeding year you will learn more about the business and your reputation as a breeder will grow with your herd.

Shorthorns and Pasture

By J. L. Tormey

Last summer Prof. J. G. Fuller of the Wisconsin College and I were looking over some big Shorthorn steers on pasture near Mineral Point, Wis., and he remarked: "I would like to see more of this land under cultivation." A short time ago I was at Prof. Fuller's beautiful northern Illinois farm and I remarked: "I would like to see more cattle on these farms."

So it goes. Apparently, we can't have everything. Good cornbelt land fills the heart of the man who loves the golden grain and the full corn cribs. Good pasture land is appreciated by the producer of cattle. Apparently, cattle production and pasture go together; and at this time, land that is better adapted for grazing than for cropping is playing a very important part in maintaining our meat and milk supply. Our future cattle supply is also dependent upon the quality of our permanent pasture.

The time was when the cattle feeder's success was measured by the amount of corn he could feed and not get cattle "off feed." The modern meat and milk producer increases his output by the judicious use of pasture and silage. And speaking of making milk and meat on pasture and silage, do you know of a breed of cattle that turns pasture and silage on the average farm into human food more economically than the Shorthorns? If you do, be out with it. Apparently, the average farmers haven't found the other breeds because most are using Shorthorns.

Men who can make choice steers, at the present time, on grass and pasture are really doing patriotic service. The concentrates must be conserved for human food. Where choice blue grass and good water abound, choice Shorthorn steers are making choice human food; and if some sections of our coun-

try are not producing big crops of wheat and corn "we should worry."

The following clipping appeared in a recent issue of *The Drovers' Journal*: "Griswold Bros. of Livingston, Wis., who are well known as breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses, sold on Tuesday's market a car of choice cattle of their own feeding at \$18.35, weighing 1,618 lbs. The load netted nearly \$5,000. This is a record price for Wisconsin cattle."

The operations of the Griswold Bros. have always been interesting to me.

The following letter written me by Robert Griswold explains very clearly the methods employed by Griswold Bros. in making Shorthorns pay. Notice the absence of corn in the ration, and how the Shorthorns gained in weight:

"Your letter of the 4th is received. Most of the steers were the correct type, but a few were plain and a little coarse. The figures we will give you do not show as much gain as our heavy cattle usually make, but the figures are hardly fair to the cattle. They weighed 1,290 lbs. on Sept. 18, 1917, but were weighed after only a mile and a half drive on a grass fill. They cost \$13.10 per cwt.



Courtesy Griswold Bros., Livingston, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

The Griswold Steers, Weight 1,618 lbs. Selling Price \$18.35 per cwt., a Record Price for Wisconsin Steers

"They were run on grass until about the first of December when we put them in the yard on mixed hay silage and about a pound daily per head of cottonseed meal. The silage was increased slightly when cold weather set in and the cottonseed meal was increased gradually to about 1½ lbs. daily until near grass when they were given about 2 pounds for a short time. On May 4 they were turned in the pasture, 17 head on 40 acres, and given a light feed of silage and cottonseed meal once daily. Through the winter they got it in two feeds, morning and evening, hay always accessible. On August 31, they were put in a dry lot on timothy hay and a little grain to dry them up for shipment. They were driven six miles to the scale on September 2,



Courtesy J. F. Pratber, Williamsville, Ill.

Village Patriot, an Illinois Champion

weighing 1,630 lbs., with a further shrink of 12 lbs. per head at the Chicago scale on September 3, selling at \$18.35. The expense on the shipment

was \$79.70, leaving \$123.20 per head to pay the feed bill with. Previously the drive to the scale in buying has been a little more to our advantage and has shown in the final reckoning. Our younger cattle had a little advantage over these weighing in, many of them after an eleven mile drive, and besides they have actually put on more pounds from all appearances, but have not yet come to the test, but will probably be marketed within the next two weeks. We will be pleased to give you the figures on them also. They were all run in the same feed lot."

"\$123.20 per head to pay the feed bill."

Remember all the feed except the cottonseed meal was grown on the farm. Such is the patriotic service of good men, good grass and good cattle.

He Found What He Needed

By Frank D. Tomson

I was just closing my desk preparatory to leaving the office when the door was opened and an out-of-town business man of my acquaintance entered.

"I came in to have a little chat with you," he said abruptly, "in a way I am rather at sea."

I remarked, as I motioned him to a chair, "I didn't suppose that a man of your business ability and decision was ever at sea."

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. I've been in business a long time and I don't need to inform you that I have made a lot of money—made it honestly. I began in a small way and stayed on the job early and late and now I have a big business, well organized and an income vastly larger than I ever assumed I would possess. But after all I don't feel satisfied, that is, I don't get much real enjoyment out of it all. The fact is I was born on a farm and was a young man before I left it and somehow I have never felt really at home since I have been in business. I like to do business all right. I enjoy making money and spending it in useful channels. I have many acquaintances among successful people whose friendship I appreciate, but somehow there's something lacking. I used to have a different feeling when I was at home on the farm, but I suppose that was because I was younger then. It's been a good many years since I have been back to the old farm, for my people are no longer there. I have heard you express yourself a number of times and always in what seemed to me to be a happy vein in regard to the people whom you meet and associate with in the livestock world. So, I just thought I would drop in and talk with you a little."

"Will you be busy tomorrow?" I asked.

"No, not particularly."

"Then I will drive by your hotel in the morning and pick you up and we'll spend a day that you'll not forget."

He was waiting for me the next morning and we motored out of the city along the valley, up over the hills where

a commanding view of the country never fails to excite interest. Then we turned into a lane overhung with spreading trees. We drew up at a farm home of a man who had for some years been engaged in improving a herd of cattle. We learned that the owner was away, having driven to the city to meet a party. Being assured that we were welcome to drive out in the pastures we did so and found a part of the herd along the shaded stream that traversed the farm.

"By George, this is beautiful! Say, this is great! This man must be making money," were expressions that my friend gave at intervals as we crossed the pasture, along by the meadow, and in view of the cornfield.

"Yes, he's making money, but that isn't all. This man is enjoying life."

Leaving the car we walked among the herd. One after another the individuals claimed his attention.

"Why, say, we used to have a roan cow a good deal like this one. I remember she was a big milker and we



Courtesy G. A. Schumacher, Rock Island, Ill.

A Characteristic Shorthorn Head

all thought of her as one of the family. And we had a red one much like this one here. I don't suppose she was as fine, but as I think of her now she must have been a good one. We showed her once at the county fair and won a prize. I was about fourteen years old then and my father let me hold her while she was being judged. I don't suppose there was as happy a boy in the county that day as I was when the judge tied a blue ribbon on Cherry's halter—we called her Cherry. I remember my mother waved her handkerchief to me from up in the grandstand when the ribbon was tied. Isn't it singular how these little things get hold on a fellow and stay with him? I've made many a business deal that netted me thousands of dollars that didn't cause half the happiness that that little prize did, but I suppose its because I was a boy then."

He went from one animal to another, looking them over, commenting on the different ones, noting the richness of their coats, the smoothness of their conformation and the grace of their lines. "Why, say, I didn't know there were any such cattle as these in this country. Look at those calves. Isn't that little roan youngster a dandy? He's as square as a box and holds his head up as though he owned the earth. I remember at home one winter when I was a boy I trained two calves as oxen. One of the neighbors had a yoke, just like the regular ox-yokes that they used in those days, only smaller, and I borrowed it and used to yoke up these two calves and drive around the farm hitched to a little improvised wagon or drag. One day something frightened them and they ran off, upsetting the wagon and tearing things up generally. Finally they ran straddle of a tree and stopped. I thought I had had a real experience. I can remember yet how my father laughed about it. Say this is a beautiful place, isn't it. Aren't those fine trees? Makes a fine place for the cattle, don't it?"

As we were leisurely going about among the cattle and enjoying the scene the owner of the farm, in company with another gentleman, approached and greeted us. After the greeting the owner explained that his guest had to make a certain train and if we would excuse them they would attend to a little business and hurry back to the city, as the time was short. They left us and looked quickly through the herd, finally separating two of the heifers. After a rather close examination they seemed to have reached a conclusion, and the visitor drew out his check book and filled out a check. As they approached their car they came our way to bid us good-bye, the owner remarking, "Mr. Brown here has just beat me out of two of my good heifers." Brown retorted, "I got the heifers all right, but I didn't exactly beat him out of them, and as evidence of that I ask you to show them the check I just gave you."

The farmer produced the check and as he handed it over he said, "Well, he darned near beat me out of them anyhow." My business friend studied the check carefully, then returned it with the remark, "You do Mr. Brown a great injustice." "Injustice, nothing," returned the farmer, "look at what he got, those two roan ones over there. I've a good notion to back out on him now."

The men, laughing, entered their car and drove away and my business friend watched them till they disappeared among the trees. "Do you suppose that check was just for those two heifers?" he asked with an expression of doubt. I assured him that it was. "Why, I never heard of such prices as that for cattle—\$2,400 for two heifers? Why, when we sold Cherry, the best cow we had, before I left the farm she only brought \$56 and we thought that was a big price." Then he went again among the herd and studied these two heifers minutely. After a little he said, "Do you mean to tell me that this farmer here is able to sell his cattle for any such prices as these two sold for?" I happened to know about how his sales had been running and quoted some of the prices. "Why, this man has got a real business," was his emphatic comment.

We drove into the other pastures and paddocks and his interest seemed to increase with each group we looked over. There was a rich carpet of grass and the gently sloping pastures, the wooded areas, and the fields seemed to hold my friend's attention. Then he remarked, "By George, if I had only become a farmer when I came out to this country what it would have meant to me."

"Has it occurred to you," I asked, "that you might still become a farmer and have your farm stocked with cattle like these?" He seemed rather surprised at the question, remarking that his entire business life had been spent in other lines and he would scarcely feel capable to undertake such a venture at this time of life. I suggested that with a man of his business instinct it could be done

and done profitably as well as furnishing the very thing which he acknowledged he so much desired.

As we drove along the river road toward the city my business friend rode in silence for a considerable distance. Then he spoke in a serious though decisive vein, "I have reached a conclusion. If I can obtain a farm within easy reach of the city where I live I will start a small herd of Shorthorns. I say small herd, for I can see that lacking in experience I would have no



Shorthorn Breeders of Chase County, Kansas, Inspecting W. J. Sayre's Herd

business attempting to run a large one. Making things pay has become an established practice with me and so whatever I do in the Shorthorn business must show profit or progress consistent with the investment and care. If I can do this it is the very thing I've wanted all of these years—and didn't know it. It all comes back to me now—those days of happiness on the farm when I was only a kid. All I want to do now is to feel again that sense of freedom and contact with nature that I used to feel, but wasn't aware of its source. As I say this venture if I go into it, as I have already decided to do, will be on a business basis, but believe me I can see right now that I am going to be happy."

Two years later I received a characteristic letter from my business friend. It read:

"I believe I am the happiest man in this country today. We have all moved to the farm. We put it to a vote at the dinner table one evening a few weeks ago and the entire family voted to make the change. I had no idea that the farm would get such a hold on the family. My son spent the entire summer here looking after everything that needed looking after, and that was a lot. He boarded with the men and picked up all the information about farming and herd management that he could from them. Now he has changed his plans about college, having decided to take a course in animal husbandry instead of engineering. Maybe you think I wasn't glad to hear it.

"Mother and the girls spent a good many days out here, too. They are close readers of the livestock papers. We have a little show contest in the evenings about twice a week. The boys brush up the calves we are fitting and include one or two of the others and then we all try our hand at placing them. Up to date the women folks have had rather the best of it and of course are a bit proud of their 'expertness.'

"You will note by the kodak pictures which I am enclosing that we have made over the farm house a little. It makes a dandy home and really cost very little in the way of expense or trouble. It makes quite a change in the general appearance since you were here.

"I only wish I had begun years ago in this line. Then I would have stood for something in the calling instead of being only a beginner. But perhaps I wasn't proud the other day when one of your good breeders, Bradford, drove in

and after looking the herd over offered me \$800 apiece for two yearling heifers that I bought with their dams at the Newland sale last fall. You will remember them as calves. The two cows with these calves cost me \$1,950. Pretty good deal, wasn't it? He also offered \$700 for the two-year-old heifer that had been stunted a little before we bought her. You will remember she was pretty thin at the time, but as she came from what seemed to be a good line of ancestry we took a chance on her at \$400. She is growing out nicely and we have hopes of her being a splendid breeder. Naturally I am banking pretty strong on my judgment now. Do you know of any show where a good judge is needed? I thanked Bradford for the offers which I have no doubt is all the heifers are worth, but we need them in the herd, so declined to sell them. Bradford assured me before he got away that I had made every move right so far. That was real music to me.

"By the way, Smith of the First National and Sawyer, the manufacturer, drive out to the farm frequently and are figuring on two farms near us and will then buy a few Shorthorns. The more they see of our herd and learn of the business the more enthusiastic they become. Guess I'll soon be the veteran breeder of this section.

"We have thirty head of Shorthorns now, just half of them dropped on the farm and we begin to feel that we are in a small way at least a part of the most interesting calling in which men can engage. We are continually being impressed by the large number of refined, educated and well-to-do people who are identified with this Shorthorn business. You know we are going to show a few of our calves and would like to have you see them before they start for the fair. In the meantime remember that I am just about the happiest man there is. I have found what I was looking for."

Matters of Importance to Breeders

By F. W. Harding, Secretary

For the Good of the Business

Herewith are published the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association at the July meeting.

The purpose of these resolutions is to insure a uniform practice among breeders holding public sales in the printing of the pedigrees in the catalog. This association furnishes to its patrons the most complete pedigree issued by any breed organization. The breeders of the dams as well as the breeders of the sires appearing in the pedigree for many generations back are given. This association believes that the best interests of the buyers as well as the sellers will be served when these names appear in the printed pedigree in the catalog.

It has become a practice among many in compiling their sale catalogs to leave off the name of the breeder of the animal to be offered for sale unless it happens to have been bred by the owner. This is rather unsatisfactory to the prospective purchasers. In a way it is misleading and it is the sense of this association that this practice should be discontinued for the best interests of all concerned. In effect this practice is similar to the publishing of an abstract title with one transfer left out. The purchasers are entitled to the exact information in the catalog that is furnished in the certified pedigree.

Shorthorn breeders are requested to note carefully the following resolutions and conform to them in the same spirit in which they were passed by the Board of Directors—for the best interests of the breed. The intent of these resolutions cannot in the least hamper any Shorthorn breeder and cannot fail to benefit the trade and the fraternity as a whole.

Resolutions

WHEREAS instances have occurred where buyers of Shorthorns have not been furnished promptly after sale, certificate of registry and transfer of animal purchased, or breeding certificate for cows known to be in calf.

WHEREAS public sale catalogs in some cases omit the name of breeder and simply state owner. In other cases owner as given is not the recorded owner of animal; in still other cases information appearing in certificate of registry is omitted in sale catalog.

WHEREAS instances have come to light where diseased and barren animals have been disposed of to unsuspecting and credulous buyers.

WHEREAS the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association lends its co-operation through its employed field repre-

sentatives, to all patrons of the association in connection with sales and purchases whenever expedient.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors in meeting July 26, 1918, that the business of breeding and registering Shorthorn cattle is one where the reputation of the men engaged in same shall be above suspicion and reproach.

THAT the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association stand firm for honest



The Senor Carlos M. Duggan Trophy. Value \$700. Offered for Best Two Head, Bull and Female Any Age, Bred and Owned by Exhibitor, to be Won Three Times at the International. S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn., Won It in 1917.

protection of buyer and seller in all transactions in Shorthorn cattle.

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that all breeders shall be denied these services of this association who shall knowingly make any misstatement of fact concerning any animal offered at public or private sale, or shall fail to state all facts concerning the health, age, breeding, or pedigree which are essential in an animal bought or sold for breeding purposes, for non-compliance of this and foregoing resolutions.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, a copy of these resolutions be printed in the October 1st number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA.

War Affects Registry Work

During the first part of this year a satisfactory condition as regards our office work existed. Registry certificates and transfers were being issued within four weeks of date of application and at the rate of about 3,500 a week. It has been the aim to improve rather than fall back from that position, although we think it impractical with the number of our force of clerks to have much less than four weeks of work on hand. Through the effects of the draft, however, our night force of men clerks has been depleted and renewed with difficulty and consequently reduced somewhat the output of work.

Women are taking men's places in office work everywhere and are in demand at higher salaries than in pre-war times. Our day force for the most part are women. Since the first of the year over half of our women clerks have chosen to take new positions and although their places have been filled, the nature of the work in a registry office requires training and experience before a maximum volume of output is attained.

Our office rules provide that all clerks of one year's service are entitled to a vacation of two weeks during one of the summer months. We are now gaining some through the return to work of vacationers. We are improving in efficiency as our new help gains experience, but it is difficult in these times to meet the demands of our patrons, for prompt returns from their applications. Nevertheless we confidently expect to be in as good condition by the end of the year as we were at the beginning, and notwithstanding that we are likely to show a 30 percent increase in receipts over last year. Our one year rule gets nearly every animal on record, and the certificate issued before the usual time for the animal's sale.

The price of nearly every kind of commodity and service has advanced, but there should be no need to increase the fees charged by this association, although there are among the cattle registry associations none charging lower fees for either recording or transferring.

Champion Bulls at the County Fairs

As announced in the July number of this magazine the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association voted an appropriation of \$10,000 for champion bull prizes at 400 county fairs throughout the United States in 1919. Competition is limited to Shorthorn bulls owned within the county in which they are

exhibited. This is decidedly a forward step and encourages an improvement of standards among the farmers who are not generally known as breeders of registered Shorthorns. The wide distribution of this appropriation should stimulate interest in the matter throughout the entire country. This is one of the most constructive actions taken by the Board of Directors in their policy of encouraging Shorthorn improvement. Breeders who read this are requested to have the secretary of their county fair if they be such, write Secretary F. W. Harding before January first next, answering the following question: "Is a Shorthorn class provided?" "How many exhibited Shorthorns at 1918 fair?" "How many head in all were shown?"

In view of the increasing demand among farmers and stockmen of western Canada for Shorthorns bred in the United States it was voted by this association to duplicate all prizes won at Canadian shows by Shorthorns bred in the United States regardless of ownership.

Increase Shorthorn Prizes

Recognizing the increased expense involved in showing cattle in the matter of freight, feed costs, etc., this association voted to increase its appropriations fifty percent at forty-seven of the leading state and district fairs and shows. The significance of this advance becomes apparent when it is understood that the 1918 appropriations for Shorthorn prizes made by this association exceed the 1917 appropriations by approximately \$20,000. The total cash prizes offered for Shorthorns at the various fairs and shows throughout this country will be considerably in excess of \$200,000 for the current year, a suggestion of the encouragement which is accorded to breeders of Shorthorns everywhere.

The Beef Shortage

A well known authority recently made this statement.

"Prediction is made that the real shortage of beef will not develop until next year. Present grazing conditions are calculated to insure even more necessity for beefless meals than at present."

This authority calls attention to the dry weather conditions in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona that have adversely affected three successive calf crops. He refers to unsatisfactory grazing conditions in Montana, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, parts of Nebraska, and western Canada this year. He states further: "Packers meanwhile are daily slaughtering thousands of light steers that under normal conditions would have gained weight until next year. Feeders have experienced competition (meaning the packer-buyers) that have forced them out of the running. In Chicago territory acute scarcity has developed and packers are



Lavender Lord, the \$10,000 Bull in the Red Cross Sale, July 2, at Birmingham, Ala. Consigned by Mrs. Albert Marty, Kansas City, Mo.

under the necessity of shipping cattle from other markets to keep plants in operation."

This is a straw in the wind. While there has been talk of an increase of beef cattle numbers this authority and others agree that there is an evident shrinkage in beef tonnage which is the only safe basis to count upon.

It is apparent that there is need of an increased supply of breeding stock. Aside from the necessity of better standards due to high feed costs there is the maintenance of beef tonnage to be safeguarded.

Pocket Size Private Herd-Book

For the convenience of owners or herdsmen, a pocket size private herd-book is being printed, containing pages tabulated form, ruled with produce table opposite, gestation table, service record pages, etc. The information necessary to fill out the tabulated form is all supplied in the certificate of registry, with footnotes, as furnished by this office. This little book will make it a comparatively easy matter to keep up your records. It will be found a convenience as well as a quick reference for supplying information. It will be sent free to any patron of the association. Write and request it.

Shorthorn Breeders' Guide

Shorthorn breeders and beginners are to have available a reference book of Shorthorn bulls and females that have played a part in the maintenance or improvement of the breed in the United States. Such a work is now being compiled by the association and will be published in book form in due course. Tabulated pedigrees, also prize records and descriptions will be supplied where these records are obtainable.

Producers of Shorthorn Steers

For the information of cornbelt feeders who may be in the market for Shorthorn steers the following parties have been exhibitors at the Western Stock Show at Denver. This list does not by any means include all of the exhibitors of Shorthorn steers at Denver, but these names have been handed in and we publish them as a starter:

Fat Cattle

Ray Reynolds, Longmont, Colo.
E. D. Miner, Ft. Collins, Colo.
Porter Land & Investment Co., Denver, Colo.
Van Gundy Bros., Sterling, Colo.
Hanks Bros., Denver, Colo.
Niels Christensen, Shoshone, Idaho.

Feeder Cattle

Manhardt & Linklater, Sedalia, Colo.
Geo. Curtis, Saguache, Colo.
Fred L. Weiss, Elizabeth, Colo.
W. E. Schoolfield, Denver, Colo.
Ray Reynolds, Longmont, Colo.
John W. Shawcroft, LaJara, Colo.
Allen Carnahan, Elbert, Colo.
Hanks Bros., Denver, Colo.
Niels Christensen, Shoshone, Idaho.
Henry Milstein, Littleton, Colo.
Wm. Lambert, Sedalia, Colo.
T. A. Mostyn, Ouray, Colo.
W. G. Balch, Hotchkiss, Colo.
James H. Neal, Moffat, Colo.
Greenland Land & Cattle Co., Greenland, Colo.
Stockham Bros. & Killian, Delta, Colo.
Singer & Strause, Castle Rock, Colo.
Wales & Thomas, Moffat, Colo.
Wadley Ranch Co., Fairplay, Colo.
J. Silverberg, Yampa, Colo.
John Whitaker, Cheyenne, Wyo.
A. L. Neale, Montrose, Colo.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME III

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A pure-bred Shorthorn female on every farm. Mention it to your neighbor.

Does your boy own a Shorthorn calf? Perhaps he would like to. Get his views on the matter. You might learn something.

KEEP THEM IN MIND

In this number Dean Curtiss of Iowa makes a statement that commends itself to every student of Shorthorn breeding and herd management. It is this:

"In nearly every one of the top herds of all breeds, I dare say that the breeder who is entirely familiar with the product of that herd could pick from two to five outstanding matrons, of proven excellence, worth as much in making real improvement in the herd as all the rest of the cows combined."

He says further:

"The best herds are built from a foundation of a comparatively few outstanding females mated with good sires."

And again:

"It is not the price that determines the value of a breeding cow."

Worth remembering—these.

READ WHAT HE SAYS

Mr. Cochel discusses, in this issue, a subject of general interest to Shorthorn breeders. He analyzes the situation relating to the demand for Shorthorn bulls and offers a few suggestions as to organizing and supplying this demand. He also draws attention to the cost of a bull in a way that will cause many of our people to do a little figuring and then—buy a better bull.

ADEQUATE SUPPLY

When a breed has the record of having produced twelve hundred and eighty-two animals that within a period slightly exceeding two years command at auction prices from one thousand dollars upward it is evident that there exists a firm demand. But the important fact is that these twelve hundred and eighty-two cattle were the get of six hundred and eighty sires. It must be that the Shorthorn breed, for the Shorthorn made this remarkable record, has a supply of good breeding bulls that insure the production of cattle of a high order and in great numbers. It must be that the combination of Shorthorn blood lines has been accomplished intelligently by many men engaged in the industry. It appears that we have

gotten somewhere in cattle improvement—that we have something to sell that every patron of livestock husbandry may acquire with confidence.

LISTEN TO THIS

A steer of inferior breeding goes to market weighing 900 lbs. and sells for 8c per pound. On the same day a steer of the same age, sired by a registered Shorthorn bull goes to market weighing 1,500 lbs. and sells for 14.5c per pound. The total price for the one is \$72, for the other \$217.50, a difference of \$145.50. In other words the steer by the registered Shorthorn bull sells for as much money as three of the others. It is just possible that a registered Shorthorn bull is the most profitable investment on the farm where beef production is followed.

WHEN IT COMES TO VALUES

A Kansas breeder disposed of several cows from his registered herd, after they had passed the period of usefulness, to the butcher and received a little over \$230 apiece for them. Many breeders have obtained similar values for cows after they had ceased to be regular breeders and in frequent cases the selling price being much higher.

We have in mind an up-to-date farmer in western Iowa who is raising steers from registered Shorthorn cows. He has purchased a number of these cows in public auctions, others he has bought privately from neighboring breeders. Naturally he picked cows of the so-called plainer families, for they served his purpose quite as well and he finds today that he can turn many of those cows for beef for more than they cost him. That is a point that the farmer needs to keep in mind. There seems to be an impression among farmers that the investment in registered cattle is necessarily much greater than in grade cattle and that the possible outlet through the butcher involves a loss, in case it is necessary to sell through that channel.

The Iowa farmer referred to is handling his farm and cattle business with hired help entirely, yet he has found it profitable to put in registered Shorthorns rather than to continue raising grades. He still has a considerable number of grade cows, but he has already observed that the calves from the full-blood cows are enough better individually to warrant the advanced prices which he paid for the cows and he intends to gradually dispose of all of the grades and keep nothing but registered or pure-bred cows.

A Kansas feeder who has topped the Kansas City market seven years out of eight with calves of his own raising, high grade Shorthorns, has for the past two or three years been raising pure-bred Shorthorns and his experience has decided him to abandon the grades altogether and keep nothing but pure-breds. The calves have more quality and greater size and when ready for market command higher prices on both counts.

The practices of this Iowa beef raiser and this Kansas man who has topped the market repeatedly are being duplicated by many practical beef raisers in many sections. It is purely a matter of dollars and cents. These men are not attempting to command the breeders' trade, they are not even raising bulls for the farmers. They are raising beef and they find the pure-bred steer more profitable than the grade steer.

It took a long time to convince farmers and ranchmen that there was profit in using a pure-bred sire. It took further time to induce them to continue the practice through successive years, but they have come in large numbers to understand the intrinsic value of pure blood and are today putting in pure-bred cattle and regretting that they did not do so earlier.

One frequently hears this remark, "A grade is just as good as a pure-bred for all practical purposes if it had enough pure-bred crosses on top." This is true, but when one stops to consider the time involved to put a sufficient number of pure-bred crosses to make the animal of similar individual merit to the pure-bred he must recognize that it costs much more than it would have to put in pure-breds in the first place.

We will witness during the next ten years the most general adoption of pure-bred Shorthorns on the farms of America for practical beef and milk production that has ever occurred in any three decades during the past for the simple reason that it will be profitable to do so.

WE NEED THE BOYS

With the progress of the war it becomes increasingly evident that the boys under draft age will have to assume greater responsibilities on the livestock farms. There is a large supply of competent boys who have, for lack of opportunity, not tried their hands at herd management. We are beginning to feel the need of these boys and it will be advisable to get them started. Already there is noted a shortage in herds-men, as many of them have come within the draft. If the operations of the farms are to be carried on and the standard of the herds maintained the sooner the boys are broken in the better. In some cases it may involve a little inconvenience to care for the herd and also keep up with the school work. Probably in some instances it will be found expedient to pass up a year at school or rather exchange the year's course in school for a year's course in herd management. One is quite as educational as the other and the existing conditions seem to place a little importance on the latter. The problem will find its solution in individual attention. Let it not be overlooked that whether there is a war or not the future success of Shorthorn breeding will be largely controlled by the interest the farm boys are encouraged to take in Shorthorn improvement.

STARTING A SHORTHORN HERD

Numerous requests are received at Secretary Harding's office for information and suggestions for starting a herd of registered Shorthorns.

There appears in this number an editorial under the heading, "An Easy Way," the experience of a man who founded a herd with two registered females. There are a few instances where herds have been founded on one registered female. The principal objection to this plan is the length of time involved in building up the herd. It takes a good while to acquire sufficient numbers in this way, yet it fits in very satisfactorily with the plans and purposes of many.

We would suggest for the average man that from five to fifteen or twenty females as an original investment would best serve the purpose. Probably ten would be nearest to the practical number for a start. This does not involve a heavy investment nor does it bring about any change in the farm's policy that would prove inconvenient. It would furnish a sufficient number so that the owner would be inclined to take a more active interest in them than on a less number. He would feel justified in purchasing a bull of decided merit and if this alone is accomplished a long stride is made in the right direction.

With a moderate number to start with the owner acquires a knowledge of the details as the herd increases in number. The matter of disposing of its surplus is much simpler for the beginner if the numbers are limited. At least he thinks so, which amounts to the same thing. There isn't any hard and fast rule that may be applied in all cases. One man is so situated and of such temperament that he could best make a start with a much larger number than his neighbor. Location doesn't enter into the matter so much as there seems to be a demand for registered Shorthorns in every section of the country. Our suggestion is that the numbers acquired for the start would be sufficient to insure that the owner would look upon the investment as an important one and regard the purchase of a good bull as imperative.

Now comes the selection of the females. This may be done at auction sales or at private treaty, as best suits the convenience and preference of the beginner. Where purchases are made at auction sales there attaches more or less publicity and its value is governed largely by the class of animals the purchaser selects. The advantage of making selections at private treaty are that the buyer has the opportunity to study the herd from which his selections are made and as a rule can obtain a more uniform type throughout. Probably he can make his purchases at a little lower prices in this way, for the seller does not have the sale expenses that attach to the auction plan. It should be understood, of course, that the buyers make the prices at the auction sale.

When the offerings enter the sale ring the seller must abide by the bidders' estimate. However, when purchasing a number at one time at private treaty the seller is usually agreeable to making rather close prices.

There is no safer investment for the purpose than cows with calves at foot and bred again. If the calves are heifers so much the better, for it insures an early increase in the purchaser's hands. By obtaining cows that are carrying calves the purchase of a bull is not then an immediate necessity. A man may have a preference for heifers, either open or bred. If open a considerable period of time elapses before returns begin to come in. As between buying cows with calves at foot and bred again, which usually involves the taking of some cows rather advanced in age, or heifers involving deferred returns, the purchaser must consult his individual preference and purpose. Established breeders do not like to part with their best breeding matrons, but usually sell the heifer calves. On the other hand, there are those who prefer to dispose of their breeding cows before they reach an advanced age. They usually fill their places with their daughters so that the favored strain is kept in the herd.

There is a point for the purchaser to observe. It frequently happens at auction sales that a cow and heifer calf will be sold and then a yearling or two-year-old heifer out of the same cow will pass through the ring and sell for as much money as her dam and full sister both sold for. The dam may be suckled down a little, while the heifer appears in attractive bloom. But the buyer often fails to take into consideration that the heifer calf is of equal merit with the heifer and will possess the same bloom at the same age. There seems to be a very general inclination to pay for this bloom and to buy yearling and two-year-old heifers. This leaves a little advantage to the man who favors the purchase of the cow either in calf or with calf at foot or both. The beginner will do well to keep in mind that when he finds a cow nursing a calf and in calf again that she is a dependable producer.

What class of females shall the beginner buy? A question that must be decided by each individual to fit into his own plans. In this number we present the expressions of experienced breeders on this point. It will be noted that a few advise the purchase of what for convenience we term high priced females, while others advise the selection of moderate priced ones. It will be observed that these recommendations are modified to suit the situation and the preferences and plans of the different purchasers. Here again there is no hard and fast rule.

Under present conditions with the large number of local, district and state Shorthorn associations, with the co-operation of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association an outlet through frequent association sales enables the

beginner to dispose of his surplus. Through this efficient, organized plan the beginner is to a very great extent relieved of the necessity of developing a market. It is provided for him and the better his products are individually and in the matter of blood lines the greater his advantage through this system, which is gradually becoming more general. It is but fair to say that through this system there is more encouragement to the beginner to adopt females of the better class, even though the investment may be considerably larger at the outset. Taking the business for a period of ten years, more or less, the original investment becomes insignificant in proportion to the aggregate returns. The important thing is that the animals selected give a satisfactory account of themselves as producers. For that reason it is advisable for the purchaser to inform himself as regards the habits and characteristics of the immediate ancestry, from which his selections were made. As stated before where a cow carrying a calf and with one at foot is found there is the evidence of her tendency to regularity as a breeder.

There is another point to keep in mind. The beginner will safeguard his own interests if he avoids females that have been excessively fitted, particularly if the flesh is the result of feeding concentrates. The natural tendency to flesh is absolutely essential and it should not be understood that cows so inclined are not dependable producers, but where a forced feed has produced an excess of flesh there is more or less risk in this respect.

We suggest as a general proposition that the beginner put in a few females of the class he feels he desires to use, retaining the female increase from year to year and keep his stock to the numbers desired by selling from the grade herd. In a short time then he will find himself in possession of a valuable herd of registered Shorthorns that have cost little more than the expense of maintenance.

AN EASY WAY

Some years ago a practical farmer bought two registered females and a registered bull. After that he bought no more pure-bred females, but occasionally purchased a bull when it was necessary to make a change of sires. He had a good many grade cattle and as his surplus increased he sold always from the grade end. There came a day when the last grade passed out through the barn-yard and down the road. Then the farm knew grades no more, but in their place there was a herd of registered cattle that had grown up on the farm costing no more to raise and maintain than the grades had cost, but having a value of one hundred to two or three hundred percent greater than the grades.

This change did not come about in a day. It was a gradual transition, but

its course was always in the right direction. You say that this man should have bought other pure-bred females and more quickly built up a pure-bred herd. But this man was a conservative farmer. He was content to move slowly if he felt he was moving in the right direction. He knew he was safe every step of the way. He could foresee that some day he would have a herd of pure-bred cattle. As the conditions then existing enabled him to make a fair profit from his grades he was content to go slow. He became more discriminating in the selection of his herd bulls because of his pure-bred females and he noted that his grade cattle were very much improved by their use. So he went steadily along, making a little progress each year until finally his pastures and paddocks were dotted with pure-bred cattle—cattle that he had raised himself. The only expense involved was that of maintenance and interest on the original investment.

There is something about this man's method that excites our admiration. It is slow to be sure, yet there is a steadiness, an assured profit that invites our confidence. We can see—even the most inexperienced can observe—that it would make a great deal of difference in the final outcome whether this man started with females of rich blood lines and a high standard of merit or of indifferent merit—just full bloods and not much more. In the one case there would have accumulated a herd of great value, in the other, one of moderate value. Then, too, the methods of feeding and caretaking which this man applied would have a good deal to do with his success. But how easy it appears to be—a plan like this. It has only one objection, it takes quite a while. But this is offset to an extent by the fact that the owner learns the business from the ground up and by reasonably careful selection he builds up a herd of dependable usefulness for he knows the characteristic of each female which he retains in the breeding herd—a knowledge that has an intrinsic value. His herd would be uniform—another asset.

You say this is a slow method. So it is, but it is a practical method for a great majority of the farmers. It enables them to gradually adjust their plans and operations. It gives them time to become established. It does another thing, it appeals to their sense of caution and conservatism. It enables them to feel their way and as they progress their confidence and enthusiasm will grow, for larger profits will be available. The necessity of adopting better standards will force farmers generally to incline to pure-bred livestock. The plan adopted by our practical farmer is one that may be safely adopted by every farmer who grows livestock. It is an easy and inexpensive way to build up a herd of Shorthorns. And let it not be forgotten that Shorthorns are best adapted to the farmer's requirements.

LET US MAKE A FEW COMPARISONS

There is one question that is always emphasized by the man who is in the least timid when the matter of investing in registered cattle is under consideration. It is this in substance: "What about the years when trade is slack?" It is a natural query—one that is appropriate. The inquirer is entitled to answer or at least a comparison that will enable him to reach a business-like conclusion.

The banking business is generally understood to be a stable and profitable vocation. It rather appeals to most men as a safe channel for investment. Yet many of the successful banks of the present day came through a period of years during which anxiety and scant profits were the most conspicuous fruits with an occasional stock assessment. Even after being firmly established and when large financial investment has been made, there come years when the dividends are passed because of low earnings. Yet the banking business is regarded a safe and lucrative business, inviting the confidence of investors in spite of the recurring periods when the tide is outward.

The manufacturing business, if the line is a good one and the management capable and far-seeing, offers a most attractive field for investment. Yet many there are that run the gauntlet of excessive overhead charges, slack demand for the output and weakened credit. The manufacturer is obliged to buy his stock, as a rule, months in advance of his selling season and a reversal of conditions not infrequently occurs that may wipe out whatever reserve he may have accumulated in previous years. It is a business that generally speaking requires extensive capital preventing in a large majority of instances individual ownership and control, with the result that there is often a covering-up, a concealment of personal accomplishment and a retarding of personal independence. The number of manufacturing projects that are originated and call forth a considerable investment, yet never reach the earning stage is so large as to offer an impressive warning. Millions of invested capital in this line of enterprise sink out of sight every year. Yet the manufacturing business is a good business if the line and the management are right.

The mercantile field is an inviting one and the annual profits mount up into the billions, yet the failures when taken in the aggregate reach such a staggering total that only the most sagacious and most thoroughly informed in merchandise lines would seem to be able to enter the field with assurance of ultimate success. Yet the mercantile business is known broadly to yield generous profits on the investment.

So we might go on enumerating one after another industries, enterprises, projects, all of which are popularly accepted as an attractive field for investment, and they are. But they are at-

tended by vicissitudes, uncertainties, periods of depression, and seasons which bring grave concern to the investor and the management.

Let us come nearer home. The cattle feeder, the man who goes out and buys his steers and finishes them for the market, what about him? He takes a gambler's chance. Only a few weeks have passed since the feeders sustained heavy losses because the "spread" between the price paid for the feeders and received for the finished beeves was not sufficient to cover the cost of feed and labor without mentioning the carrying charge of the investment. Some years the feeder strikes it rich, but there are none to deny that such profits as come his way during his business career are fully earned. Yet it is a good business when conducted on a reasonably conservative basis. But how many men there are who have staked their all and lost.

Now what is the situation with reference to breeding registered stock—registered cattle more particularly—Shorthorns for instance. The time required to get under way in this line is not greater than that required in any other business. The amount of investment may be large or small, depending upon the choice and financial limits of the individual investor. The business may be conducted, usually is in fact, within a scope that gives the individual entire control and ownership. Occasionally there is a partnership, in remote instances a corporation, but the overwhelming majority of the Shorthorn breeding businesses are owned by individuals, a firm or a father and son, or brothers. The advantages of such ownership and control in the general run of cases is clear.

But what of the returns? What are the assurances of satisfactory dividends? What about the periods of depression? These are the questions that the would-be investor asks. Taking experience as a guide, and there is no other as reliable, the returns are adequate. They come in larger volume some years than in others. But one will go far to seek the breeder who has conducted his operations along breeding lines—producing Shorthorns and selling them to the trade—who does not make a fair profit every year. There is a variation in values, naturally and the trend, whether upward or downward, is usually forecasted many weeks in advance. This enables the man with a surplus to arrange for its disposition before a radical change in the market opportunities come about. But it should be remembered that as a rule the prices commanded by Shorthorns during the days of depression enable the producers to realize a profit. If their profits were small what became of the profits which the producer of an inferior class of cattle had hoped to realize. Whether low or high values exist the breeder of registered Shorthorns has decidedly the advantage.

It is the practice of most breeders in this country to improve the standard of

their herds whenever there is a slackness of trade. They are enabled the more easily to do this for the reason that others of less foresight usually get ready to sell when the prices rule lower and become enthusiastic buyers as the prices move upward. It is this unstable class, these men who shift frequently from one line of operation to another, that increase the opportunities of those who incline to permanency.

We are familiar with the experiences of a large number of the more successful Shorthorn men of the present day in this country and Canada. We are aware that the years in which their Shorthorns did not return a profit are so few and far between as scarcely to deserve recognition. We have noted their progress year after year and the strength of their finances today is the assurance of the safety and income that have attended their business activity.

There is something little less than inspiring in the large numbers who have attained substantial financial resources through the medium of producing registered Shorthorns. They do not complain of the lean years, for they rarely experienced any. The gambler's chance is almost an unknown term in this vocation, yet many a thrill is felt. It is a business in which a man of limited means and without experience may cast his lot, apply himself with reasonable intelligence and be assured of a steady financial growth.

What safer business for a farmer? What more inviting field for his sons? Is there a vocation anywhere that combines a similar degree of prosperity and contentment; of study for the inquiring mind; of security in its every year of progress?

WHEN THE SOLDIER BOYS RETURN

With the close of the war there will come back to the farms of America an army of enormous man-power, but its mission will be constructive. The time that has been lost to the farms since this soldier body engaged in military pursuits has not been without its effect. There is need, there will be greater need, of improvements. Better equipment and materials than were available on many of these farms before the war will need to be provided in order to hold the returned soldier to the land.

The young men who trained in the various recruiting camps and who sailed overseas will have a broader vision than before. They will not be content with the same standards and environment that they, in many instances, were formerly accustomed to. This soldier will be more exacting. He will heed more readily the call of the road. The ties that held him bound to the farm in years past will not have the same restraining power in the future. There will be need of something more attractive, something that will assure him of a more inviting field in which to apply himself. It will be for the fathers to look to their standards in farm

equipment, machinery and livestock in order to hold the returning soldier's interest and co-operation.

It is the breeder of registered livestock who has an advantage, for aside from the higher standards with which he has to work he is, by the very nature of his vocation, thrown in contact with men similarly identified in other parts. He must travel to an extent depending on his individual purposes as a breeder. He patronizes the fairs and shows as an observer or exhibitor. He takes part in the breeders' meetings. His advice and assistance are needed in the framing of useful legislation. In short, he is a business man and his activities of a semi-public nature.

This is the field that awaits the returning soldier provided he is encouraged to start in the right direction. He should be offered the best upon his return, not that he necessarily is more deserving than many who remained at home, but as an inducement to identify himself with the old farm and identify the farm with the alluring field of livestock improvement.

BULLS UNDER ASSOCIATION OWNERSHIP

Breeding herds are not built in a day. As a rule the investments in foundation stock are limited to a few head. This is as it ought to be, for the breeders' interests are safeguarded if he acquires knowledge of his business as the numbers of his herd increase.

A question that invariably requires study is that of the amount of money to be invested in the foundation animals and the herd sire. The females are limited in number at the outset, then the question is how much money the owner can afford to invest in a herd sire. It not infrequently happens that the decision is to hold down a little too low on this investment because of the argument, "We only have a few females." This situation is being taken care of in numerous localities by joint ownership of the herd bulls either through a neighborly understanding or the local association. Naturally the location of the parties directly interested and their habits will determine the practical or impractical side of the plan. There are many well-defined arguments in its favor.

Where an association has been formed and a number of small herds exist there would be a positive advantage if the bulls could be owned by the association and circulated among the herds in a way that would be most convenient and satisfactory to the several members. In this way a better class of bulls could be provided and retained for a longer period in service. As the various herds increased in numbers other bulls could be purchased by the association, a plan that would enable the several breeders to retain the heifers by the bulls already used. It will be readily seen that in this way the investment required of the individual members would be greatly

reduced and the benefit of a better class of bulls assured. The herds would be raised to a higher standard in a much shorter time, and a uniform type of cattle established in the community. This feature in itself is of great value and deserves consideration.

In associations already well established the above plan is being followed to a greater or less extent. In some cases it seems desirable to have two or three sires owned by the association while the individual members each have their own bulls in service. This gives an opportunity to the several breeders to mate one or several of their females with these association bulls which presumably are purchased because of their superior worth. This is a useful plan and seems to be one that could be easily worked out. It is readily understood that where such bulls are owned locally the members having access to them would be inclined to invest in a better class of females.

The adoption of practices of the nature outlined would shorten the distance very materially from the starting point to the goal of success in building up a breeding herd of a higher order. There is a decided advantage in producing in a community a uniform type of Shorthorns. It is an effective means of inviting and controlling trade. The best success is assured when the merit of all of the herds in a community reaches a high and similar level. It creates a friendly rivalry that is useful in the making of good Shorthorns. There is another feature, the pick of the association's products may be fitted and exhibited at various points when the individual breeders might not find it practicable to make a show of their own. With the wider scope for selection a more impressive display could be made and the effect of such an exhibit can be easily foreseen.

The association ownership of herd bulls is engaging the attention of Shorthorn breeders and with its coming will develop a much more rapid improvement in the herds in the localities where the practice is adopted.

CHAMPION SHORTHORN STEERS

A carload of 2-year-old Shorthorn steers exhibited by Harry Chenault, Richmond, Ky., at Louisville won the grand championship over all breeds. They weighed 1,560 lbs. and sold for \$20.50 per cwt. to the New York Butcher Co. The grand champion steer out of this herd sold for \$1.50 per lb., \$2,550, to the Louisville Provision Co. As an expression of recognition of this winning the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is having prepared for Mr. Chenault a silver trophy.

A carload of yearling Shorthorns shown by Mr. Haywood, also of Kentucky, won third prize and sold for \$20.75 per cwt. This load won reserve championship in the feeder division at the Western Stock Show, Denver, in January last.

NEBRASKA SHORTHORN STEERS

Two Nebraska feeders, from Dixon and Antelope counties, received long prices for their Shorthorn steers on the Omaha market June 27, the load from Dixon county being the top of the market. Concerning these two loads the Journal-Stockman published the following:

"Ezra Boeckenhauer of Wakefield, brought in a load of prime 1,506-pound heeves that sold to a local packer for \$18.25, the high price of the day and as high as cattle have ever sold here or at any other western market.

"I have been raising and feeding cattle all my life," said Mr. Boeckenhauer, "and the better they are the better I like them. For years I have been building up a Shorthorn herd and these cattle were nearly all high grade 3-year-olds. They were on a fine blue grass pasture all last summer and I put them in the feed lot January 7th. At the start they had snapped corn and alfalfa and a little later on I ground the corn, cob and all. I think I never had a bunch of cattle do better.

"There are very few cattle left in Dixon county."

"E. C. Kinney, a good cattle feeder at Elgin, received \$18.10 for a good load of Shorthorn steers today. There were 16 head in the shipment, which were out of a drove of three loads which Mr. Kinney purchased around home at an average cost of \$8.00. When put into the feed lots this drove of steers averaged 1,018 pounds."

TWO BIG STEERS

According to the Drovers Telegram of Kansas City late in June, there were sold at the Kansas City yards two white Shorthorn steers, three-year-olds, weighing 3,790 lbs. They commanded the high price of \$18 per cwt., the two bringing \$682.20. This is announced as the highest price per head ever paid for beef cattle on the open market.

OUR WORKING STAFF

The regular field staff of this association has been positively strengthened by the addition of W. A. Cochel of Kansas and J. L. Tormey of Wisconsin, both recognized authorities in livestock matters.

Mr. Cochel is a graduate of Purdue University and for a time was identified with the animal husbandry department there. He later took charge of this department at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College and it was largely through his efforts that the department came into prominence. It is said that when he took charge of the work there the beef herd consisted of two Angus steers and a barren cow, rather an unpromising foundation upon which to build, but through the process of elimination and addition he built up a herd of recognized merit. For the past six years he has been at the head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan,

and placed this department on a footing that gave it recognition the country over. The Shorthorn steers bred and developed at the Kansas College under Mr. Cochel's direction were winners at the leading shows including the International and American Royal for two years in succession. Through Mr. Cochel's efforts the federal government co-operated with the state of Kansas and started an experiment in the way of Shorthorn breeding to cover a period of twenty years. The females used in this experiment were selected from well-known herds throughout the country with reference to their combined milk and beef qualities. The experiment as it has progressed thus far has attracted wide attention and has already demonstrated the superior usefulness of the Shorthorn cow as a practical farm cow. Through Mr. Cochel's activity the beef cattle interests of Kansas became better recognized and of enlarged importance. His college work was always of a practical nature. When he resigned his Kansas connection and became a part of the Shorthorn organization the breed acquired a most useful and influential man.

Mr. Cochel has charge of the South-west territory with headquarters at present at Manhattan, Kan.

Mr. J. L. Tormey, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and for a number of years in charge of livestock judging and feeding in the Animal Husbandry Department there, came from a well-known Shorthorn family. His father, Thomas Tormey, bred Shorthorns for many years at Fennimore, Wis. Mr. Tormey has become widely recognized as an authority in his line and the Shorthorn breed is fortunate to have obtained his exclusive services. He has been active in pushing interest in Shorthorn cattle in Wisconsin. For one year he was president of the Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association and for the past four years has been secretary of the same. He has also helped organize county Shorthorn Breeders' Associations in the Badger state. The Eastern territory comes under his charge with headquarters at the Chicago office. While skilled in beef cattle development, Mr. Tormey has also made a close study of the Milking Shorthorn and will have active identity with the Milking Shorthorn interests as well as those of the breed in general. Mr. Tormey is encouraging Boys' Feeding Clubs along practical lines and his usefulness in the present Calf Club movement will be far-reaching.

The other members of the staff, those who have been identified with the work longer, are E. R. Silliman, Colo, Iowa, a Shorthorn breeder and one of the most useful men in present day Shorthorn trade; Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore., one of the most successful breeders in the Pacific coast country; T. G. Chastain, Atlanta, Ga., who has been singularly successful in agricultural extension work; R. L. Seale, Livingston, Ala., a widely known Shorthorn authority;

Frank D. Tomson, for nearly twenty years associated with the Iowa Homestead and The Breeder's Gazette, a Shorthorn breeder, and editor of The Shorthorn in America; and F. W. Harding, Secretary, the executive head of the organization, and having an international acquaintance among stock breeders, through his long experience as a breeder and importer. Mr. Harding's conception of his duties involves many personal trips to all parts of the country, keeping in close touch with Shorthorn affairs; the co-operation of this association with the various local, state and district associations, enlarging the scope of fairs and shows so far as they relate to Shorthorn interests, in fact strengthening the Shorthorn fraternity everywhere.

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John R. Tomson.....Dover, Kan.
H. O. Weaver.....Wapello, Iowa

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

Frank Brown.....Carlton, Ore.
T. G. Chastain.....Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. Cochel.....Manhattan, Kan.
R. L. Seale.....Livingston, Ala.
E. R. Silliman.....Colo, Iowa
J. L. Tormey.....Chicago, Ill.
Frank D. Tomson.....Lincoln, Nebr.

Editor, The Shorthorn in America

POSITIONS OPEN FOR HERDSMEN

Frequent calls come to this office from Shorthorn breeders for herdsman. The situation has been affected by the draft, which naturally has taken many of our feeders. It is not desired that those who are now employed with Shorthorn herds shall make application for new positions unless the best of reasons exist for making a change. It is desired, however, that any who are in position to undertake the care of a herd make it known to Secretary F. W. Harding.

Many of the requests that come in specify that the application be outside the draft age.

We request that those who make response to this announcement state frankly the extent of their experience in order that the places best suited to their ability be made available as far as possible to them.

Future of Shorthorns In Northwest

I have been asked a number of times what I thought of the future of Shorthorns in the northwest.

I have always said the prospects were fine—none could be better. Here are a few of my views on the subject. In these states, especially Northwestern Colorado, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, and eastern California, the people are just beginning to do things—just waking up to the advantages of modern ideas and methods. Until recently the first settlers have been pioneering, their sons following in their foot-steps.

There are those who will resent the term "pioneering" because thousands of cattle have been fed in these states and turned onto the market from these sections. That is very true; innumerable cattle have been fed in a way. We have fed them, or rather turned them out and let them feed themselves on the open range; sometimes, in favorable years, growing fat on the wonderful blue stem grass that springs up luxuriantly among the sage brush and finding plenty of good water to drink; in other years, almost starving for lack of both grass and water during the hot summer months or perhaps dying by thousands in severe winters when deep snow and ice covers all pasture.

Such cattle until recently, have been owned by big outfits employing a large number of men. These men were the cowboys of the west about whom endless books have been written, but they are rapidly disappearing with advancing civilization and soon will be only a story of the past. Many of them are going into business for themselves and must of necessity begin on a small scale. They are taking up homesteads, while scores of farmers and men tired of city life are coming year by year to take up lands which were formerly open range.

Countless acres are being fenced off and the large companies are compelled to cut down the number of cattle that may be allowed to run on the range. Consequently many of the big outfits are dividing their one-time immense ranches into small farms, which they are selling or leasing to their former employes, farmers and city folk who are seeking health and wealth in the wild stretches of the great unconquered west.

There are thousands of people "coming in" (a western expression used to explain the advent of outsiders into the hills), each year and filing on homesteads that range from 160 to 640 acres. Only recently the government has taken a vast acreage from one of the largest forest reserves in Colorado to be open to homesteaders early in October. It might be well to state here that this country is proving to be one of the greatest small grain producing countries of the northwest, wheat, oats and barley doing especially well. We

By T. J. Miller

of the Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co.,
Steamboat Springs, Colo.

have one field of oats that has grown to the top of our heads and we find that fall plowing is the secret of such splendid growth. So, the men who come to this part of the country may be farmers or cattle men or both, as they choose, or they have capital for.

On an average there are about one thousand newcomers every year in just this small section of northwestern Colorado. If each of these men took only 160 acres of land, there would be 160,000 acres taken from the open range each year, and while the above mentioned states are vast most of the best land would soon be taken up at that rate.

Some will say that these lands will not take care of any more cattle than they did formerly. Here is the answer to that argument: Under the old conditions the cattle owner estimated that it would take at least eight or ten acres to each animal for a year. With these same lands under cultivation it would require about three acres per head to put finished beef on the market. That means that in the near future we can double our output of cattle and put them on the market grain finished instead of grass finished, thereby trebling the quantity of beef.

Now, how is all this going to benefit the Shorthorn especially? If those who are interested in the produce of the Northwest will look over the range conditions and reports for the last ten years, they will note the increased quantity of pure-bred Shorthorn sires being used. The fact that they have not only

held their own, but have become more popular each succeeding year, shows that they have been a success on the range and are not at a disadvantage in this respect.

The Shorthorn is not just an animal to be kept on a soft bed of straw in a stall and fed on the best of feed, so that he may "show" to good advantage; he is a strong, sturdy, robust animal and can endure and thrive in a severe climate better, we are coming to believe, than any other breed. We are preparing "out here" to give the breed a chance to do the thing for which it is famous in many places, particularly in Scotland and South America.

The men who are taking up the cattle business are going to run about two carloads of cattle, say from thirty to forty, or as many more as their places will care for. The animals will be kept in pastures all of the time, and the owners will not be obliged to spend a week in the saddle in order to look them over or to hunt for them. They will be gentle and docile instead of running like frightened deer every time anyone approaches. They will not need the cruel branding of former times, but will be known and accounted for by a small tag fastened in one ear. They will not drift into other states where brands will be confused and they will not die of sickness when a little doctoring or help in time of need might save them. They will not starve in the winter for lack of pasture or because of the neglect of careless or indifferent cowboys. They will come to the feed-lot in the fall, fat from the abundant grass, and during the winter they will turn the crop of small grain into a good profit for their owner, instead of that owner shipping out the



Shorthorn Range Steers Bred by Henry Sieben, Helena, Mont. Average Weight 1,371 lbs. Sold on Chicago Market August 28, by Rosenbaum Bros., for W. E. Baum, Red Lake Falls, Minn., to Armour & Co., at \$18 per cwt., a Record Price for Range Steers.

grain and the grain dealer taking the biggest share of the profit.

The Shorthorns will get the best of their owners' products because it is a well known fact that they will put on more pounds of meat to the pounds of feed than any other breed in the world. It behooves the Shorthorn owner to be good to his animals; to care for them in every possible way, for they will repay that care a thousandfold.

Shorthorns have two sources of production; beef and milk. The cows will supply the farmer with all the milk, cream and butter that he needs for his own use. There will be a satisfactory cream check as often as the cream is sold, for it tests well. Once a year there will be a fine calf. So the increase will go on and all because of better care and feed. Then, when the cow grows old and her usefulness as a producer is over, she can be fattened and will put on a heavy covering of beef.

At this time the Shorthorn is rapidly growing in popularity in the northwest. Trade is good; the westerner no longer feels that he must go to the east in order to buy good animals, for there are already numerous good breeding herds started in the west.

We are learning that the animals bred and raised in this country, providing the individuals for the breeding are good in the first place, do better and are better than those that are brought out from the east. They are acclimated and even animals must become used to a radical change of climate. They are not many flies to torment them here. The air is pure and dry and the water they drink in most places is clear and cold, coming direct from mountain heights.

Above and beyond all other claim for this section of the country is this: We do not have any tubercular trouble. The tests are almost 100 percent perfect. The air of the mountains (right here we are 6,600 feet above sea level), seems to make a difference in the animal's constitution and well being generally. The tendency is to grow larger and to imbibe some of the bigness and strength of the mountains—even some of their peace and stillness. It is positively restful to go down to the large barn-yard when suppertime and nursing time for the brood cows is over and see them all lying about contentedly, chewing their cuds. They do not get up as we walk among them and the quiet of a mountain evening prevails.

The demand for Shorthorns is growing greater all of the time. Their quality, endurance and adaptability are steadily being recognized and appreciated and from observation we have become convinced that good Shorthorns are the ranchman's best investment.

Needs of Western Breeders

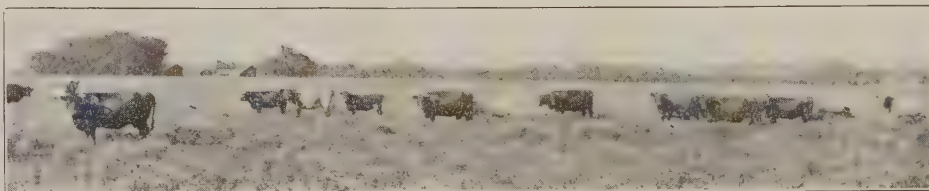
By A. G. Cornforth

Elbert, Colo., President Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association

The west needs more Shorthorns. By the west we mean all the states west of the east line of Colorado. This territory is covered by the Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, a live set of breeders, as its members and the interest taken by these men, as well as thousands of cattlemen "out west," show that the Shorthorn is the popular breed. They fit in so well for our con-

this winter, boys—get your feet wet and you'll find "the water fine."

Every western breeder should encourage one or more of his neighbors to start with a few registered females—either by supplying him from his own herd or assisting him in purchasing elsewhere. The world needs the cattle and the markets will be good for years to come.



Courtesy I. Spinner, West Point, Neb.

A Nebraska Pasture Scene

ditions. We need more Shorthorns—more registered Shorthorns and those of the best quality and breeding.

The western states are "not long" on corn, but the numerous other feeds that can be grown in abundance, is sufficient to keep animals of all breeds and ages in the pink of condition. Yet the average western man does not feed as he should.

Keep the milk fat on the calf and before the milk gives out have the youngster on a little grain, silage and alfalfa hay, and by doing this the weaning time passes with no ill effects.

We need more of our breeders to take an active interest in our western shows, especially the Denver show, by fitting a few animals for exhibition. Many remark that they know nothing about showing or that they would stand a small chance of winning anything. I want to say to them that it is one of the best educators possible. Start in

The western breeder as well as the rangemen prefer a western raised animal to an eastern raised one, as in most every case it requires a year for an animal from a low altitude to become accustomed to the high elevation of the western country. The breeder and rangeman will prefer and pay more for such animals, if they can get the finish, quality and breeding.

Owing to the vast territory that the western states cover and the great disadvantage the rangemen and cattlemen are put to, in securing breeding animals, I think it would be a very good idea for the Western Shorthorn Association to have an annual sale of western-bred Shorthorns. This sale would no doubt be best held in the spring about April and I feel sure would be boosted by the buyer and seller of good registered Shorthorns. This is a matter that may well be given consideration with a view to deciding it at the time of the annual meeting in Denver next January.



Courtesy A. G. Cornforth, Elbert, Colo.

Denver Carlot Winners in Their Quarters at Forest Glen Ranch

Shorthorns In Colorado

Written by the Editor for
The Breeder's Gazette

One cannot visit many Shorthorn herds in Colorado without being impressed with the progress that is being made and the inclination everywhere among breeders to higher standards. I recently spent two weeks in various parts of Colorado, visiting Shorthorn breeding farms and ranches.

It is needless to say that the outcome of the sale of David Warnock & Sons, at Loveland, where an average of \$1,281 was made, that the enthusiasm of the breeders in Colorado and the mountain states has been further stimulated. I have attended a great many sales in a score or more of states, but I do not recall that I was ever present at a sale where the bidding was more spirited nor a keener desire on the part of the bidders to obtain the offerings. Warnock & Sons have rendered the breeders' interests a large service and at the same time have attracted to their individual operations the general attention of livestock breeders.

Going by auto from Denver to Steamboat Springs is a drive of very unusual interest, as the pass on the shortest route was still blocked with snow, late in June. We drove through Ft. Collins over the line into Wyoming, then through North Park, a celebrated cattle grazing district, and over the Divide down into the Steamboat Springs country, where the streams flow westward. The Maxwell-Miller ranch at Steamboat Springs has become one of the active agencies in Shorthorn cattle breeding, and largely through the efforts of the manager, T. J. Miller, an association, embracing

Routt and Moffat Counties, was organized. The prospective membership will number twenty at least, as there are fully a score of Shorthorn herds in the two counties. The organization was effected in the name of the Northwestern Colorado Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Walter Duff of the Big Bottom ranch, at Craig, being president; Walter Carey, of the Carey ranch at Hayden, first vice-president, and T. J. Miller, secretary-treasurer. The Maxwell-Miller Company have been liberal investors within the past two years in fashionably bred cattle, with the champion winner Princely Stamp and Lothian Marmion in service.

Carr W. Pritchett, whose ranch occupies the north slope of a mountain overlooking Steamboat Springs, a wonderful alfalfa producing soil, is making real progress with an Anoka bull in service.

The Floyd Frazier ranch, lying at the base of the mountains, a few miles south from Steamboat Springs, is one of the beauty spots and Mr. Frazier's plans include an expensive equipment and a considerable increase in the herd by the addition of fashionably bred cattle.

The Carey ranch is one of the most extensively improved in that section of the state and the herd is one of the oldest and largest in that country. As most of the breeding cattle had been removed to one of the back ranches, I did not have an opportunity to inspect many of them.

Samuel Adair at Hayden went into the country as a boy ahead of the wagons. His experience in the early

days would make an interesting story. He has a beautiful farm in the valley. He is using a Cumberland bull with useful results and has a worthy herd of modest numbers.

Elkhead ranch, between Hayden and Craig, maintains a herd of very useful character and attractive blood lines, and Park Woods is making a start in that section that will ultimately mean a herd of considerable proportions.

The trip from Steamboat Springs was made over the Moffat road, up over the Divide at Corona, an elevation of 11,600 feet, far above the timber line and with snowdrifts on every side. The actual mileage on the Moffat line between Steamboat Springs and Denver is 214 miles, but the distance as the crow flies is scarcely 90 miles. It is advertised as the most scenic railroad in the world and after covering the distance, I am in no position to dispute the assertion. As a suggestion of the task involved in building this road there are 55 tunnels on the distance.

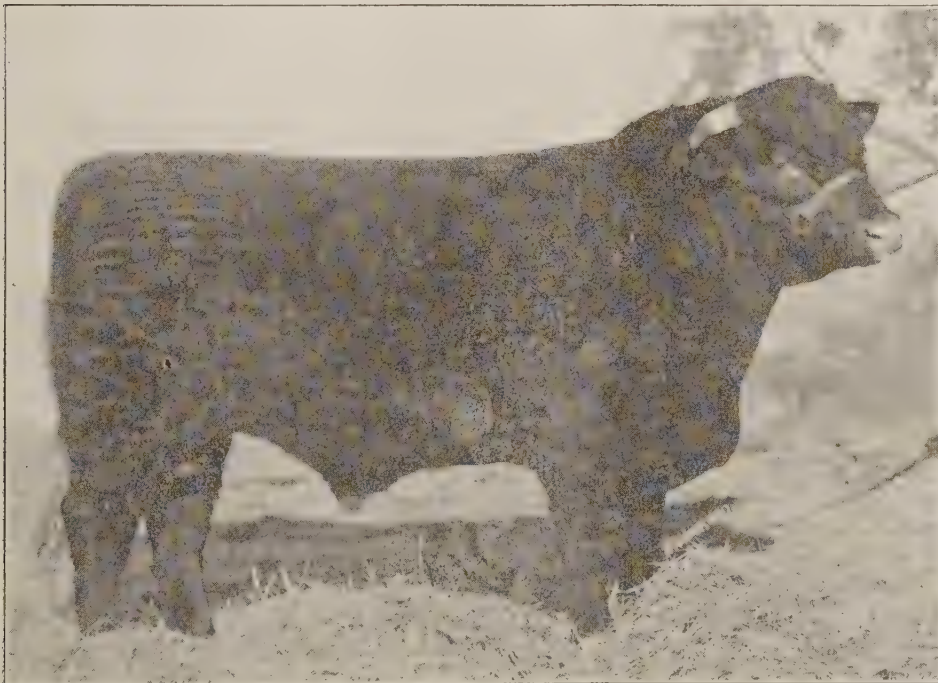
Leaving Denver by the Colorado Southern, I went to Elbert, 50 miles to the southeast. This is a beautiful ranch country and a productive one, though irrigation is not resorted to. A. G. Cornforth, president of the Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is located at Elbert, and a local association there has approximately 20 herds represented.

Forest Glen Ranch, belonging to Mr. Cornforth, is one of the most beautiful spots that I visited on the trip. It has the appearance everywhere of a park. It is skirted by low hills overgrown with pines. The valley produces a variety of tame grasses and grains in liberal yields. The Forest Glen herd is headed by a richly bred and typical son of Ruberta's Goods. Mr. Cornforth has many carload prizes and championships to his credit won at the Western Stock Show at Denver, but he is inclining more and more to registered cattle.

"Al" Carnahan, at Elbert, has one of the most productive ranches there and is building up a splendid herd with Superb Cumberland by Cumberland Type in service.

B. H. Gleason at Kiowa is an exacting purchaser and breeder and is investing in fashionably bred females. He is a patron of the Denver show and is bringing out some good things for the coming contests.

C. A. Melburn, Elbert, has one of the largest herds headed by the splendid young bull, Typical Thought, first prize senior calf at the last Denver show, bred by the Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs. Victor Stamp, a worthy son of Sultan Stamp, is also in service. Mr. Melburn has brought together a decidedly useful connection of females and is enlarging his improvements for a more convenient plan of handling the



Courtesy C. A. Melburn, Elbert, Colo.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Typical Thought First Prize Senior Bull Calf at Denver, 1918,
A Colorado Product*

herd. In all probability a few good things, including Typical Thought, which, by the way, is a son of Second Thought, that has sired a number of the Allen winners, will be shown at Denver in January.

There are a number of other herds, as stated in that region, that are making progress and it is the general experience among breeders here, as well as in the Steamboat Springs and Loveland country, that the Shorthorn is steadily taking the lead. Judging from what could be seen from the railroad and our auto journeys, the Shorthorn already dominates in those sections.

The plant of the Allen Cattle Company of Colorado Springs is accorded a foremost place among Colorado breeding establishments. Second Thought by Double Dale, and Western Star are making splendid records in service, and

the breeding herd is composed of females of attractive blood lines that compare favorably with the best herds within my knowledge. Mr. B. C. Allen has an interesting demonstration in the continuous use of registered Shorthorn bulls and grade cows which is worth going a distance to see. He has a collection of grade cows that have combined beef and milk production that I have never seen excelled.

From Colorado Springs, I went, via the D. R. & G. to Del Norte, over in the San Luis Valley. J. K. Holmes and his brother-in-law I. F. Bacon, are establishing Shorthorn herds at Center. Both are extensive sheep growers and are exacting buyers, both as to pedigree and individual merit when investing in Shorthorns. Their herds are small as yet, but those who have followed the sale reports are aware of the extent and discrimination with

which Mr. Holmes particularly has invested in Shorthorns during the past two years. He is using a son by Villager and his females are high class.

We returned to Colorado Springs through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, by auto. It is a most interesting drive and one is impressed with the many productive stretches along the Arkansas River before it enters the canyon, and even along the canyon are garden spots of unusual productive-

The Shorthorn herds which I visited are but representative of Colorado achievement so far in Shorthorn breeding. For lack of time, I was unable to visit many establishments which I will plan to see later on. It is evident, however, by the annual exhibit of Shorthorns, both in the breeding and carlot classes at Denver, that the breed is making a very general and forward movement.

Things We Learn As We Progress By A. T. Lewis

Fayetteville, Ark.

"One thousand Shorthorn cows for each county and a registered Shorthorn bull at the head of each grade herd in northwest Arkansas," is our slogan. Now this sounds well and should be easily accomplished, for we all believe in the Shorthorn as the great cattle improver and agree that we should have better cattle. But this, like many other things that should be done today, we put off until tomorrow or next year.

Our association members have met with some difficulties, such as one might expect in any line of endeavor. A few breeders have started in a small way and not getting results as quickly as expected, have dropped out. Yet, as a whole, our breeders are sticking to it and have the best lot of calves coming on this year that it has ever been our pleasure to see.

We have had many misgivings as to how we might dispose of our surplus cattle, but this now seems to be an easy thing to do, as our home demand is very good. They are buying good young bulls to head their grade herds. We are also shipping some young bulls into Mississippi, Oklahoma and Louisiana. And Arkansas should now have several hundred good bulls in the portion being cleaned from Texas ticks.

We are in the drouth section this year, corn and hay being very light, with prices high. The man with the silo is very fortunate. Feed being high and scarce, our farmers are culling out their herds and keeping only the better sort, which in the end must work in favor of better cattle.

We have been a believer in the use of better sires and were one of a party of fifty-five Arkansas bankers, farmers and business men with our governor, who last June toured the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, studying their agriculture and livestock farming methods. On this trip we visited many of the noted Shorthorn herds.

Some of the most interesting were: Anoka Farms, Iowa Agricultural College, Rookwood Farm, and the farms of Howard Vaughn, G. H. Burge, Ogden & Sons, Bellows Brothers, and others.



Courtesy Lewis Bros., Fayetteville, Ark.

Dale, by Double Dale, the Type of Bulls being Used by Arkansas Breeders

We are more than ever convinced that to get anywhere in breeding good cattle, one should have a good outstanding bull. After getting such a bull, he should be retained on the farm so long as he is useful.

Another lesson that we had to learn was the proper care of our cattle, especially the young ones. And right here I want to say that I regard the questions and answers pertaining to care of our herds, as given in the last issue of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA as being of untold value to the small breeders and the new beginners. It practically covers the whole line of work and should be read by every breeder, as we may find here the solution of our problems.

One of our greatest needs at this time is more permanent pasture, which is so essential to good cattle breeding. Years like this are very discouraging to the cattle breeders, as our pastures are burned up and it is entirely a matter of feeding. Yet with fall rains we may sow rye and wheat for winter pasture, which will help us through

nicely. Under ordinary conditions we should feed only four or four and one-half months here. By providing ensilage, a small amount of cottonseed meal, oat straw, with our green cover crops, as winter pastures, we may carry our cattle through the winter very cheaply even after a drouth, such as we have been having. We also are not required to build expensive barns to house our cattle, but find they do better in sheds.

Our breeders have been buying a number of the \$1,000 and over sorts out of the best herds in the United States, which will help greatly in our improvement. Our herds are especially strong in Choice Goods., Villager, Cumberland and Sultan blood.

Arkansas, from our governor down, believe we must practice livestock farming if we are to maintain our soil fertility and a permanent agriculture. So along with this program we are urging the use of better sires, the silo, and more permanent pastures.

Our state is doing her part in winning the world to democracy by furnishing men and materials, saving, sacrificing, making our farms produce to the utmost even with our labor shortage. And we shall continue to do this until the Hun shall go the extreme, that he will forever lay down his arms and we may have an honorable and lasting peace, with the world safe for democracy. Then the boys with their visions broadened will come marching home, to take their place as leaders in this great nation of ours. Many will take up their places where they quit, as farm and herd managers.

We can picture in our minds this peaceful scene: The wonderful herds of Shorthorns grazing on the luscious grasses or quietly resting under the shade trees; our broad acres of cotton, rice, wheat, oats and corn ripening; and the big red apples and peaches coloring to perfection. Then we can say that Arkansas is coming into her own.



Courtesy E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.

Photo by Risk

Approaching the Right Type, Diamond Baron

Among the Breed's Sires The Editor

FAIR KNIGHT 2D 350285

At a sale held by E. A. Hess at his farm at Council Bluffs, Iowa, some years ago, several bulls were sold at moderate prices, among them Fair Knight 2d, a son of Choice Knight and Fairplay 5th by Bapton Ensign, the second dam being imp. Fairplay 4th by Chief of the Clan. The sire, Choice Knight, I have always regarded as one of the best breeding sons of Choice Goods. At the time of the sale, Fair Knight 2d was well past a year old and was in moderate form. He was purchased by H. G. McMillan, then proprietor of Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa, at a price that would scarcely be considered now for ordinary bulls by the carload.

When developed he weighed a trifle more than a ton, reaching 2,250 pounds in show form. He possessed a beautiful head and horns, attractive style and a striking, impressive character. His finish, from the middle of his back to the tailhead and through the quarters, could scarcely have been improved, though he was not as well spread back of the shoulders as could have been desired.

He was early placed in use in the Lakewood herd which later became the property of James B. McMillan, and he

was soon rated the chief stock bull in service. After his first crop of calves it was apparent that Fair Knight 2d was a sire of unusual merit. As succeeding crops of calves by him came along, there was a brisk demand for them, particularly his heifers, and they sold at attractive prices from \$1,000 downward.

The first of his calves that were ever shown were five heifers entered at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines. They lacked somewhat at that time in expert fitting, yet they were all within the money, and one of them, a senior heifer calf, won first in a class of thirty. The Fair Knight 2d get have appeared in other state fairs and at the American Royal and have had most creditable ratings.

Fair Knight 2d died at a rather early age, but he had become recognized as one of the more worthy sires.

MARCH KNIGHT 188105

In March, 1902, a red bull calf was dropped at Meadowlawn Farm, St. Cloud, Minn., that was destined to play a prominent part in the Meadowlawn affairs in later years. He was sired by imp. Red Knight, a bull that should never have been allowed to leave the

Meadowlawn herd, for he was later recognized as one of the outstanding sires of his time. The dam of March Knight was imp. Queen Anne by Tip Top. Like his sire, March Knight was a red of mellow covering and medium scale, just a trifle upstanding.

He appeared in various show contests and made a creditable record, although other individuals sent out from the same herd eclipsed his record. He was quite extensively used at Meadowlawn and had the benefit of a superior class of cows. His get were widely distributed. Not a few of them were successful show winners, but in my judgment he scarcely possessed the potency of his sire, Red Knight.

His best known son was Gloster Knight, that won second as a yearling at the International in 1907 and sold for \$1,300, the top of the International sale that year, becoming the property of Fox & Gallagher, who showed him at the International the following year, and he headed the 2-year-old class.

Undoubtedly the greatest daughter of March Knight was Dorothea 2d. At least she was most widely known. She was a beautiful roan of wonderful spread, weighing over 2,200 pounds. She was



Courtesy S. A. Nelson, Malcolm, Neb.

Photo by Hildebrand

Imp. Lovely's Knight, First Prize Senior Yearling, Nebraska State Fair and Champion Nebraska Bull over all Breeds, 1918

the grand champion at the International in 1909. Alice of Meadowlawn, also by March Knight, was a red of most attractive lines and character. She was the International grand champion in 1907. Another daughter, Lady Dorothea 3d, was another prize-winning daughter, but her chief distinction rests in the fact that she produced Ringmaster, that for three years in succession was an undefeated champion.

There was something pleasing about March Knight's expression and conformation that always claimed favorable recognition. As I remember, his red coat was very thick and furry, denoting a thrifty feeder. He won various prizes in leading state fairs and at the International, though he was never regarded as a bull of outstanding show merit.

VICTOR MYSIE 2D 121471

In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I began traveling among the breeding establishments of Iowa and adjoining states. There were two herds of Shorthorns in Iowa at that time, chiefly of their owners' breeding, that were rated as of outstanding merit, both as regards the useful character of the females and the blood lines represented. One of these was the herd of S. H. Thompson & Sons at Iowa City, the other the herd of C. C. Norton at Corning.

The Thompson herd, in harmony with the existing preference of that period, adhered to red color throughout. The cows were of a thick-fleshed, bulky type, for the most part short-legged and of rather more than ordinary depth of rib. Upon reviewing the herd one was impressed with its marked uniformity.

It was the stock bull then in service, Victor Mysie 2d, that was chiefly accountable for the prevailing type and its striking similarity throughout the herd. He was a son of Double Victor by Royal Duke of Pleasant Ridge and

out of a Mysie of Pleasant Ridge by Secret Emperor. He was a beautiful red, having a wealth of flesh covering, level lines, great depth, liberal spread of rib and well filled quarters. He weighed in working form in the neighborhood of 2,250 pounds. It was the general opinion that Victor Mysie 2d was without a superior among the Shorthorn bulls in the Hawkeye state at that time.

I have often wondered what results might have been attained if he could have been used extensively in herds where white and roan cows were prevalent. As it was, his use was limited entirely to red cows and his blood intensified through the mating of his sons and daughters and the intermingling of his descendants through several generations.

The daughters of Victor Mysie 2d were eagerly sought for by the more enterprising breeders of that time, and many of his sons were placed in service in worthy herds and his blood became widely disseminated.

ORANGE CHIEF 124199

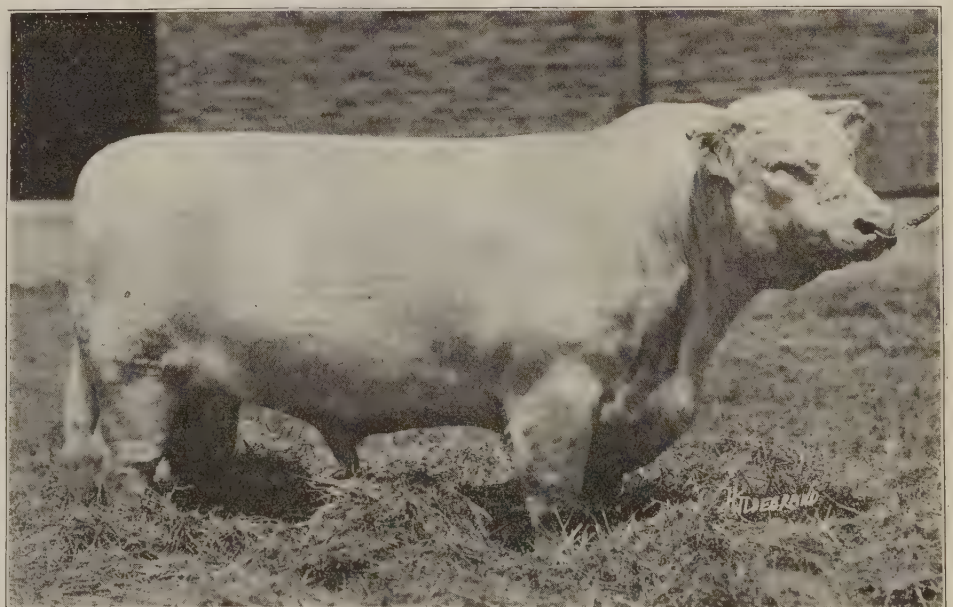
Along in the late nineties the Shorthorn herd of G. H. Burge, Mount Vernon, Iowa, had begun to attract more than local attention. His stock bull in service at that time was Orange Chief, a splendid breeding son of Saxon Knight by Craven Knight and an Orange Blossom dam. Orange Chief was not what is generally termed a show bull, yet he had acquitted himself creditably when shown at the Iowa State Fair, where he headed his class.

He was a red approaching 2,200 pounds in weight, short-legged, with ample thickness through the chest and rather more than ordinary depth of middle. He was of rather pleasing style, a splendid feeder and carried his flesh evenly distributed.

The class of females which he sired and from which Mr. Burge selected his breeding cows did their part toward raising the standard of the herd and attracted the recognition of breeders throughout the state. They attained ample scale and had a dependable, breedy appearance that was noteworthy. While they were inclined to take on liberal flesh covering, they were also good milkers and made excellent mothers. It was from these good daughters of Orange Chief that Mr. Burge in later years bred his better cattle with few exceptions. Like Orange Chief, they were of strong constitution, easy keepers and gave convincing evidence of their usefulness.

GOLDEN KNIGHT 108086

Anyone who ever saw Golden Knight after his maturity would not forget him. He was one of the Linwood Golden-



Courtesy F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Pride of Oakdale, a Grand Champion Winner

drops, bred by Colonel Harris and sired by imp. Craven Knight. He possessed a dash, a finish and beauty that characterized the Linwood Goldendrops.

I saw him first at the Agricultural College Farm at Manhattan, Kan. He was a rich roan with a bold, assertive expression, which was enhanced somewhat by the set of one of his horns, which had been broken and grew at a more abrupt droop than the other.

He was used for several years in the college herd and later sold to Taylor & Son, Pearl, Kan.

He was of medium scale, probably exceeding 2,200 pounds in good form. His lines were quite true, his quarters well filled and his general outline most pleasing. I have often surmised that had the head of Golden Knight appeared through a near-by window when Thomas Bates was captivated by the head of Belvedere, he might have wavered a little in his decision, though

there is nothing in Shorthorn history to suggest that Thomas Bates was much inclined to waver. Be that as it may, Golden Knight possessed a rare individuality that claimed immediate recognition, and the blood of Golden Knight, like the blood of the Linwood productions generally, made its impress in the succeeding generations.

YOUNG NOMINEE 131262

During the latter years of H. F. Brown's activities at Browndale Farm, near Minneapolis, Minn., he kept in service, along with Baron Waverly, the roan Young Mary bull, Young Nominee. Mr. Brown manifested a persistent preference for cattle of Scotch blood lines. My own impression is that he did so merely because he recognized that they sold more readily. As he bought a great many of the cattle which went through his annual sales at that time, he ad-

hered, with few exceptions, to Scotch cattle. But regardless of this inclination, he made liberal use of Young Nominee, though he was a Scotch-topped Young Mary, his sire being Nominee, the first prize bull at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition in 1898. Young Nominee headed his class on one or two occasions at the Minnesota State Fair and figured in the championship contests.

He was a very attractive individual, having a most pleasing head and slightly drooping horns, rare smoothness of conformation and of rather unusual length. He lacked a trifle in the fore flank measurement, but only a trifle. His chest was broad and full and his quarters broad and well rounded. He was of a decidedly striking mottled roan color, and was admired by Browndale's many visitors. In the show ring he never failed to be in the thick of the contest.



Courtesy Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.

Photo by Hildebrand

A Group of Milking Shorthorn Heifers. Note their Level Lines

Milking Shorthorn Stability

By W. Arthur Simpson

Lyndonville, Vermont

There are many indications that different farming methods, especially as applied to livestock conditions, will be adopted on American farms during the next few years. These conditions have been slowly coming into being for the past decade, war and economic conditions at home and abroad have hastened them, and we have come back to methods of farming somewhat along the lines practiced by our grandfathers in that livestock on the average farm of the country must be maintained under more natural conditions than in the recent past. We are by the period of cheap grain feeds and it will never return. Fertility must be maintained and increased and it must come through the keeping of livestock since commercial fertilizers are not only difficult to secure but also high in price. Vast areas of cheap lands are no longer available and land values are steadily

advancing. Yet with these conditions production must also be assured since our people must not only feed themselves, but also provide sustenance for a large part of the people of Europe.

It is not the specialist nor the exceptional farmer and breeder that this country places dependence upon in the world crisis, but the average American farmer, cultivating the average farm and of importance to him and to our agriculture is the type of cattle best adapted to him under the conditions enumerated above.

The average farmer of the country must become as nearly as possible independent of hired help in his farming operations, yet his income must be steady and dependable. For the proper maintenance of fertility he must keep his limit in livestock, fully utilizing grazing lands and all roughage grown on his farm. Roughage so essential in

maintaining the fertility of the farm is not conveniently marketed through any other channel as through the medium of livestock. The natural way of rearing cattle, fed on grass, with winter rations of home grown hay, silage, alfalfa and home grown feeds is certain to prove the most profitable in the future and a good hardy breed like the Milking Shorthorn is the logical selection for this type of farming. This type of cow is capable of producing a strong, robust calf economically worth growing into a steer or a producing matron. And so the dual-purpose Milking Shorthorn has grown rapidly in popular favor, as she has demonstrated her own good qualities on numerous farms in Britain and the U. S. A.

The purely dairy cow is largely an artificial creation through excessive grain feeding just as is the purely beef cow dependent on nurse cows to raise

their calves. Milking Shorthorns do not represent either extreme, but in a proper balance of beef and milk, possible through inheritance and the reliability and adaptability of the breed demonstrate through persistent profitable production their economic worth. They permit, therefore, a system whereby the farmer may keep a good dairy of a dozen cows that he can care for himself, thereby insuring a steady income through the sale of milk or cream, the rearing of profitable calves for steers or future milkers, the up-keeping and upbuilding of the farm. This is a permanent type of agriculture.

The dual-purpose Milking Shorthorn has genuine achievement to recommend her to the attention of American farmers. She has the priceless breed heritage of adaptability to all condi-

tions and all climates. She has size, constitution and the proven ability to produce a profitable calf. She makes under average farm conditions profitable dairy returns year after year.

It has been recently pointed out that the Milking Shorthorn has made 25 per cent more records in their first eight years of testing than has a leading dairy breed in their first eight years of testing and more than another dairy breed made in their first sixteen years and these records were made under farmer's care. Moreover it is as producers for long consecutive periods or for a cow's lifetime that the Milking Shorthorn excels. The fact that typical Shorthorn cows have made yearly records for six, eight and even ten-year periods of 7,000 to 10,000 pounds milk yearly is sufficient evi-

dence of their economic usefulness and a study of the Milking Shorthorn Year Books of Britain and the United States will reveal hundreds of splendid Shorthorn achievements in dairy production. The supremacy of the dual-purpose Shorthorn in the home of the breed has never been seriously challenged.

I continually receive letters similar to these: "One of my neighbors, a good practical farmer, keeps Milking Shorthorns and is the most prosperous farmer in my section," or "my father (or grandfather) kept the old fashioned Milking Shorthorn, the best sort of cattle I have ever seen." Is it any wonder that demand for Milking Shorthorns increases and that with generations of achievement behind them they appeal to the farmers of America as a most profitable "farmer's cow?"

Milking Shorthorns In the North By Lewis J. McMartin Claremont, Minn.

There is a general understanding among Shorthorn breeders that if they are to obtain the heaviest milking cattle of the breed they must go at least as far east as Ohio and preferably east of the Allegheny Mountains before they will be able to find that great capacity for milk production which they desire. While I do not wish to detract from the good work done by some of our eastern breeders I would like to call the attention of the western men in particular, to some of the cattle to be found here.

The breeders in this section are a modest lot, they have done little showing, their advertising has been very conservative. In fact they have not been given to "blowing their horns" in any way. However they have been staying at home and breeding good cattle. In looking over the records as published in the three volumes of the Year Book we find that nearly one-third of the entries made were from western and middle western states. Among the good cattle we might mention from this section are such cows as Buttercup 2d, a Minnesota bred and owned cow who holds the butter-fat record for the United States; Rose of Blackwood 3d, who holds the record in milk production for a living Shorthorn cow in the United States, also a Minnesota product; Charlotte B an Iowa cow is the champion "long distance" milk producer of the breed. The grand champion female at the 1917 International was an Illinois cow. The junior champion bull at the same show was bred in Minnesota. The cows which won the silver trophy offered at the Shorthorn Congress for the best three cows owned by one consignor were bred, owned and exhibited by a Wisconsin man.

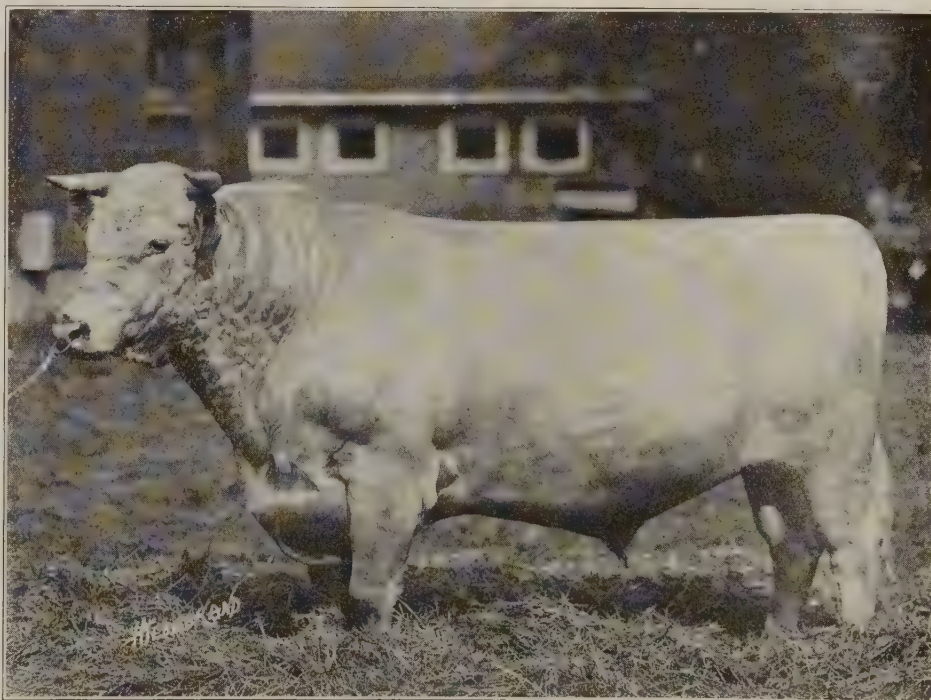
Probably one reason why a great many of these herds are not better known as Milking Shorthorn herds is because the breeders have been just breeding good Shorthorn cattle and although they were careful to keep up the milking qualities of the cattle both by using bulls out of good milking dams and by close culling

of the cows it is only in recent years that milk records have been kept.

Rock county Wisconsin is said to contain more Shorthorns than any other county in the state and the majority of the breeders pay particular attention to the milking qualities of their cattle. This county is probably the largest center of Milking Shorthorns in the United States or at least it contains more of this type of cattle than any other similar area of which I have any knowledge. It also contains one or two herds that will rank with the best in the country as to quality. From this county have gone out a great many splendid breeding cattle that have done much to win favor for Milking Shorthorns in the northwest.

About 12 years ago a movement was started in Minnesota that might have

been a great boom to Shorthorn interests not only in the northwest but wherever the breed is found. The University Farm started some extensive experimental work with Milking Shorthorns but from lack of support the work was dropped so it did not accomplish much. However as a direct result several herds were started and several others received a stimulus which has carried them into the front ranks among the herds of the country. This movement together with the support given by some of the agricultural press did a great deal to interest farmers in the northwest in Milking Shorthorns until today there is probably more of a demand for this type of cattle in this section of country than from any other part of America.



Courtesy J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio

Photo by Hildebrand

Queenston Duke, a Repeated Champion in the Milking Shorthorn Classes

Fitting Baby Beeves for the Show By J. L. Tormey

The value of the calf clubs is just becoming recognized and there is a general tendency throughout the country toward their organization. Certain it is that the calf club is serving a most useful purpose. In the various localities in which they have been organized attention has been centered upon the importance of improved types. Many registered herds have been started in a small way as a result of the interest aroused by these calf clubs. Many a boy, and many a father, has definitely made plans to breed registered cattle thereafter. The value of the calf clubs to the improved livestock interests in this country cannot be estimated. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association through its field representatives and cash prizes lends much encouragement for those who select Shorthorns for these clubs.

Winning in a baby beef show depends on at least three things—the calf, the feed, the boy. Without all of them success cannot be attained.

A lot of care should be taken in selecting the calf. The brightest and most industrious boy in the state, though given the best feeds to work with, cannot hope to win without the proper kind of a calf.

What kind of a calf should be selected? Generally it is best to have a man of experience help to make the selection. Select a calf of good beef type. Remember there are occasionally counterfeits among pure-breds as well as among grades. The calf should be thick, muscular, straight, neat, and stylish, and should show evidences of good breeding. Time and feed will be wasted on a poor calf.

It is important to find the feeds which the calves like so that large quantities will be eaten. The feeds should produce growth, fatten and keep the calves "sappy," which is shown by a soft skin and a thrifty appearance.

Corn is the best fattening feed there is and should be cracked for calves. Wheat bran is a safe feed for calves, but is very bulky. Linseed meal is a feed that is rich in protein and fat, and is valuable to keep the bowels in good working order. This feed, in limited amounts, helps to keep the calves healthy. It tends to make the skin soft and the hair soft, oily, and silky. Cottonseed meal is richer in protein than linseed meal, but is not quite so good for show calves, as it lacks the laxative properties and won't help keep the skin and hair in such good condition. It is not good while calves are nursing. Oats is a safe feed and good for growth, but on account of its bulk is not so valuable in the fattening ration. Molasses is valuable to pour over the grain feed. It makes the ration palatable, and more feed will be eaten.

If it can be had, alfalfa is the best hay to feed. Less grain will be re-

quired for 100 pounds of gain if alfalfa hay is fed. Clover hay, well cured and free from dust, stands next to alfalfa as a valuable roughage. Timothy hay is of little value as a calf feed and serves little purpose except as a filler. Mixed clover and timothy hay is good if early cut and well cured.

Corn silage furnishes succulence, keeps the bowels in good condition and is cheap. Pasture in limited amounts is good to cool out the calves. A short pasture onto which calves may be turned at night will give best results. Too much grass tends to make calves

Whole milk is the best possible calf feed and calves fed for show should have it. Allow the calf to suck its mother and if the mother doesn't supply enough, nurse cows should be provided. Show calves should not be deprived of milk.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Daily grooming pays well in fitting a calf. It keeps the hair in good condition, the skin loose and pliable, the body free from parasites, and promotes the health and thrift of the calf. Feed is too expensive to feed to lice on a calf. Give baths of water and soap to keep



Courtesy Dubes & Ohlson, Anrelia, Iowa

Photo by Hildebrand

Village Golden, by Village Beau, Sold for \$4,450. Josephine Garden in Charge

washy. Best results are obtained when the calves are given good dry feeds and a limited amount of night pasture. Calves do better if kept in the barn daytimes during the fly season. Roots are valuable succulent feeds and stimulate the appetite. Sometimes the grain ration is fed partly cooked.

The following are suggested as grain mixtures and should be fed liberally:

- 1 50 pounds ground corn,
20 pounds wheat bran,
10 pounds linseed or cottonseed meal.
- 2 100 pounds ground corn,
20 pounds linseed or cottonseed meal.
- 3 50 pounds ground corn,
20 pounds ground oats,
10 pounds wheat bran,
10 pounds linseed or cottonseed meal.
- 4 3 parts cracked corn,
3 parts oats,
3 parts bran,
1 part oil meal, by measure.

Molasses may be diluted and poured onto the grain ration at feeding time to induce the calves to eat more.

the skin free from scabs and incrustated dirt.

"Well begun is half done," but the prize is not won until after the showing is over. The calf should be well broken to lead and trained to show at the halter with all four feet standing squarely under it. Train the calf to walk well at the halter. Last, but not least, remember animals are, or should be, shown to please the judge, and nothing pays the exhibitor better than courtesy in the show ring.

The following publications contain valuable information about making baby beef:

1. The Production of Baby Beef, by S. H. Ray. Farmer's Bulletin 811, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
2. Beef Production in Iowa, by Rex Beresford. Published by Iowa Beef Producers' Association, Ames, Iowa.
3. Beef Production on High Priced Land, by H. J. Waters. Circular of Information No. 24, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo.
4. Raising Beef Cattle. Pennsylvania Bulletin 138, State College, Pa.

What Livestock Means to the Farm

Its comparative value and the influence of its maintenance is forcibly illustrated in the sale by T. J. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., of both his farm and livestock.

At our request Col. R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, sends the detailed information pertaining to the transactions:

"The total figures show that the farm sold for \$150 per acre, or \$50,000, while the livestock, machinery and feed brought \$68,000, the machinery and feed items brought approximately \$8,000, so that leaves the handsome sum of \$60,000 for the livestock that was carried on this farm, or \$10,000 more than the value of the farm itself.

"The livestock mentioned were, besides the great herd of Poland-China hogs, a splendid herd of high-grade Shorthorn cows, 50 head, with two Scotch bulls. The produce from these bulls and cows were so good that the two-year-old steers sold for \$135 per head and yearling steers and heifers up to \$90 per head. The grade cows with young calves from \$140 to \$175, making a fine showing for Shorthorn blood on a Missouri farm and handled under ordinary farm conditions and methods."

Some years ago an investigation was conducted throughout the state of Indiana by Purdue University. It was found that the producing value of the farms on which cattle were grown and fed, and this applied to dairies as well, was practically 80 percent greater than on the farms where livestock was not maintained in considerable numbers. It was found that the values of these farms ranged from 75 to 100 percent higher than on those farms where livestock was not a feature of the operations.

So striking was the result that the investigators were led to believe that the livestock producers and feeders had picked the best lands throughout the state, and the results of the investigation were carefully checked over, when it was found that the same ratio applied to every county in the state. There are hundreds of farms where the value of the livestock is greater than the farm, but the value of the farm is much greater than it would be if the livestock was not maintained.

Attention centers more and more on the producing power of an acre than it does on the acre itself.

The Hold Tightens

There is many a man who is a successful breeder of Shorthorns today who had no definite purpose when he acquired his first pure-bred animal; many a man who just happened to acquire a registered female in a trade or along with a drove of grades and then noted the advantage of the full blooded animals—just stumbled into the business, never having given it any previous thought. But once in possession of one or more pure-bred females the possibilities began to unfold and as they revealed themselves a desire for a larger number and better class began to assert itself. Once started the inclination to progress becomes a compelling force. There is something about the production and development of registered Shorthorns that takes hold of a man as few other activities do. There is a lure that is distinctive—an attachment that time can not disengage. And beside all of this it is—profitable.

Get This Binder

You should have the binder for THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. It will hold 24 copies—6 years' files. The price is only \$1. It will enable you to keep a record of untold value.

Building the Pedigree of Your Animal

Dam	50%
Granddam	25%
Great Granddam.....	12½%
Great, Great Granddam.....	6¼%
Great, Great, Great Granddam..	3½%
Great, Great, Great, Great Granddam	1 9-16%
Sire	50%
Grandsire	25%
Great Grandsire.....	12½%
Great, Great Grandsire.....	6¼%
Great, Great, Great Grandsire..	3½%
Great, Great, Great, Great Grandsire	1 9-16%

The above percentages correspond to the amount of the blood of that particular animal in your animal. It corresponds to the amount of influence that that particular animal has upon the characteristics of your animal. There may be slight variations in the latter, but they are exceptions rather than the rule.

A little study of these percentages should have a useful effect upon the practices of anyone who is starting out with the idea of breeding good Shorthorns; who has in mind actually improving the present standard. Of course if he intends merely to dicker with Shorthorns, producing a few each year and selling them, that is another matter. But if he is going out with the determination of really making some improvement, he necessarily must give careful consideration to these percentages. It is these unerring percentages that are the guide-posts along the breeder's highway. If he ignores them he is very apt to take the wrong course. In fact the minute he ignores them he has taken the wrong course.

There is a good deal to think about in these percentages.

Two Hundred and Ninety Eight In This List

RED WING, MINN., JUNE 13—A. C. BRYAN & SONS

Clover Sempstress 3d 160393 and cc, roan; Nov., 1911; by Merry Marshal Jr. 317493. Bred by A. C. Bryan, Red Wing, Minn. Sold to Louis Anderson, Red Wing..... 1,000

NEWTON, IOWA, JUNE 18—GEO. EGGERT

Oaklawn Maid 193350, roan; March 2, 1913; by Morning Star 332141. Bred by Andrew Stewart, Rockwell City, Iowa. Sold to Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo. 1,000

Oaklawn Maid 2d 193351, roan; March 6, 1913; by Morning Star 332141. Bred by Andrew Stewart, Rockwell City, Iowa. Sold to O. J. Harris, Kirkman, Iowa 1,000

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 18, 1918—J. E. KENNEDY, JANESVILLE, WIS.

Maxwalton Amateur 414027, roan; April 26, 1914; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Sold to C. B. Hammet, Crawfordville, Ind. \$ 1,450

Oaklawn Selection 557862, roan; March 9, 1916; by Selection 306209. Bred by G. H. George, Monticello, Iowa. Sold to F. I. Derby, Ward, Ala. 1,000

Augusta Gem 159193, roan; October 14, 1910; by Marshal Anoka 278291. Bred by S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo. Sold to Edellyn Farm, Waukegan, Illinois 1,075

Augusta 116th 121346 and bc, white; Sept. 11, 1910; by Sultan Royal 312046. Bred by F. W. Ayers, Athens, Ill. Sold to A. D. Newberry, Kingston, Iowa 1,000

College Augusta 4th 110290 and cc, roan; Oct. 4, 1912; by Burnbrae Sultan 385228. Bred by Ontario Agr. College, Guelph, Ont., Canada. Sold to Messer Bros., Harper, Iowa..... 1,525

Whitewood 151802 and bc, white; April 8, 1913; by Cicely King 359365. Bred by W. A. Betteridge, Pilot Grove, Mo. Sold to Maurice Winn, Lucerne, Ind. 1,075

Village Lassie 2d 127925, roan; Oct. 5, 1911; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to R. A. Marshall, Ollie, Iowa..... 2,025

Village Adelaide 2d 152926 and cc, rlw; Nov. 12, 1912; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna. Sold to W. S. French, Farmington, Iowa..... 1,450

Imp. Windsor Belle 23d 647022, red; March 1, 1915; by President of the Mint 387170. Bred by Lady Cathcart, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Anoka, Mo. 1,725

Imp. Winsome Annie 20th 647024, red; March 19, 1914; by Banker 647010. Bred by James Milne, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. 1,525

Imp. Sherborne Waterloo 2d 647018 and cc, roan; March 30, 1915; by Marigold Duke 647012. Bred by Lord Sherborne, Northleach, Eng. Sold to Maurice, Winn 1,200

Lavender Wreath 4th 650238 , red; Jan. 23, 1913; by Primrose Archer 558315. Bred by Robert Copland, Aberdeenshire, Scot. Sold to O. C. Finkenbender, Kent, Ill.	1,500
Lady Sultana 192504 , roan; April 24, 1914; by Marshal's Sultan 367239. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.	1,250
Beauty Lassie 164527 and cc, roan; July 15, 1913; by Sultan's Fashion 363373. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to B. W. Aylor.	2,600
Village Nell 2d 218953 and bc, roan; March 17, 1914; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to James Brown, Dundee, Ill.	1,225
Good Princess 152455 and bc, roan; Jan. 9, 1913; by berta's Goods 283807. Bred by Howell Rees, Pilger, Neb. Sold to Glasgow Bros., Helmer, Ind.	1,125
Missie's Delight 129924 and bc, white; June 5, 1911; by Rustic Sultan 275864. Bred by C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio. Sold to F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio.	1,150
Pine Grove Ruby 18th 204115 and cc, roan; May 12, 1913; by Banker 428576. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Can. Sold to O. C. Finkenbender.	1,500
Silver Grace 218947 and cc, roan; Feb. 4, 1914; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.	1,850
Goldie's Gem 486088 , roan; April 8, 1914; by Archer's Hope 402425. Bred by W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont. Sold to George Greer, Newcastle, Pa.	1,100
Lady Lovat 145518 and cc, roan; March 18, 1912; by Fair Knight 2d 350285. Bred by H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa. Sold to E. S. Croxton, Angola, Ind.	1,125
Red Rosy 3d 248346 and cc, red; Oct. 20, 1912; by Bandsman 358322. Bred by R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson, Ont., Can. Sold to Maurice Winn.	1,000
Ringlet's Heiress 164538 and cc, roan; Oct. 16, 1911; by Choice Prince 257082. Bred by G. H. George. Sold to M. Shivers, Knoxville, Iowa.	1,000
Secret Sally 2d 164545 and cc (twin), roan; Aug. 1, 1913; by Master Missie 359812. Bred by Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill. Sold to M. & J. Shaffner, Erie, Pa.	1,675

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 19—F. R. EDWARDS, TIFFIN, O.

Imp. Apple Blossom and cc, roan; June 1, 1912; by Lavender Victor (109135). Bred by Robert Wilson, Banffshire, Scotland. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Nebr.	1,200
Missie of Glenview 9th 209388 , white; July 1, 1914; by Silver Dale 320003. Bred by C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. Sold to A. F. Steinmetz, Fowler, Ind.	1,000
Imp. Primrose 16th and cc, roan; Jan. 12, 1914; by Royal Seal 648050. Bred by Geo. Still, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	1,225
Cincy 207130 and cc, roan; Feb. 5, 1915; by Diamond King 308534. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind. Sold to W. S. French, Farmington, Iowa.	1,475
Trixie's Pride 207550 and bc, roan; April 26, 1915; by Pride of Albion 352820. Bred by F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to Heart's Delight Farm, Chazy, N. Y.	1,000
Imp. Keir Ramee and bc, red; March 8, 1915; by Proud Napoleon (122231). Bred by A. Stirling, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to Wayne Oglesbee.	1,000
Eliza 42d 648462 , roan; Jan. 3, 1915; by Scottish Knight 648457. Bred by Mrs. E. Lipp, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to J. A. Huston, Granville, Ohio.	1,775
Augusta 94th 655706 , roan; Jan. 7, 1917; by Prince Palatine 633992. Bred by Robt. Jamieson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.	1,525
Imp. Clipper Crystal 3d 632760 , roan; April 25, 1917; by Red Knight 632751. Bred by David Anderson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Bellows Bros.	1,000
Nonpareil Type 518788 , roan; Jan. 9, 1916; by Cumberland's Type 388132. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.	1,825
Claret 32d 648423 and bc, red; March 10, 1914; by Mastodon 485162. Bred by Alex. Campbell, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to M. & J. Shaffner, Erie, Pa.	1,425
Fair Goods Countess 467956 and cc, red; March 27, 1913; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kakoka, Mo. Sold to E. Ogden & Son.	1,125
Cloverleaf Dorothy 124000 , roan; Sept. 3, 1911; by Maxwalton Sultan 305870. Bred by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to Harry Black, Mansfield, Ohio.	1,500
Lavender Fairlady 112381 and bc, roan; Sept. 29, 1909; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to E. R. Clifford, Cadiz, Ohio.	1,175

Village Fairy 152929 , red; March 3, 1913; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to E. Ogden & Son.	1,400
Butterfly Lady 514698 , roan; March 14, 1916; by Village Pride 352176. Bred by Rapp Bros., St. Edwards, Nebr. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,050
Highland Maid 638590 , roan; March 1, 1916; by Maxwalton Deviden 387976. Bred by Arne Luckason, Kensett, Iowa. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,100
Imp. Proud Countess, r 1 w ; Feb. 12, 1913; by Red Clipper 636239. Bred by Robt. Jamieson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Wayne Oglesbee, Jamestown, Ohio.	1,025
Helen 2d 157725 and cc, red; Dec. 21, 1912; by Bruce 314056. Bred by J. M. Blotz, Dodgeville, Wis. Sold to B. C. McClenahan, Lafayette, Ill.	1,000
Ury Star 9th 677426 and cc, roan; Nov. 12, 1915; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Martin & McMillan, Decatur, Ind.	1,025
Imp. Roan Bessie 2d , roan; April 1, 1914; by Royal Review 647485. Bred by Anthony Morrison, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to W. E. Summer-ville, Manning, Iowa.	1,000
Lady Sultana 2d 149233 and cc, r 1 w; Nov. 26, 1912; by Master Sultan, 316035. Bred by W. I. Wood, Williamsport, Ohio. Sold to Martin & McMillan.	1,100
Fair Butterfly 3d 467950 , red; March 31, 1913; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Glasgow Bros., Helmer, Ind.	1,000
Lavender Oakdale 678015 , roan; Sept. 27, 1916; by Pride of Albion 352820. Bred by F. R. Edwards. Sold to Lespedeza Farm.	1,375
Gipsy Girl 198942 and cc, roan; Dec. 23, 1913; by Rustic Robin 344764. Bred by F. H. and R. C. Porter, Fresno, Ohio. Sold to A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.	1,150
Sayer's Maid 124880 and cc, red; July 4, 1910; by Cumberland's Choice 310336. Bred by John Rasmess, Lake City, Iowa. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio.	1,950
Marshal's Secret 561941 and cc, red; Sept. 14, 1914; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Bellows Bros.	1,200
Fair Goods Countess 2d 467957 and cc, red; Feb. 20, 1914; by Fair Goods 253391. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Martin & McMillan.	1,275
Sultan's Duchess 2d 203848 and bc, roan; Aug. 2, 1913; by Sultan of Oakland 337664. Bred by G. M. Roudebush, Newtonville, Ohio. Sold to N. J. Tintinger, Mossmain, Mont.	1,000
Fair Violet Bud 5th 677421 , roan; Jan. 29, 1917; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to M. & J. Shaffner.	1,025
Roan Lady K. 487724 , roan; April 27, 1914; by Proud Lancaster 487693. Bred by E. V. Norton, Coaticook, Que., Can. Sold to J. E. Huston.	1,500
Oakwood Ury Maid 2d 513051 and bc, roan; Sept. 26, 1915; by Longfellow 398383. Bred by Ed. W. Monnier, Elizabeth, Ill. Sold to J. W. Evans & Son, Woodstock, Ohio.	1,025

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 20—CARPENTER & ROSS, MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Maxwalton Gloster 13th , roan; Sept. 24, 1915; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to C. R. Barr, Manhattan, Ill.	1,725
Maxwalton Mina 12th 496412 , roan; Jan. 2, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.	2,525
Maxwalton Augusta 17th 496408 , roan; Jan. 8, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Moscow Farm, Bath, Ill.	3,000
Maxwalton Lavender 595566 , roan; Jan. 20, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	2,000
Maxwalton Gay Lady 496409 , roan; Feb. 2, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. C. Bryan, Red Wing, Minn.	1,000
Maxwalton Mulberry 496414 , roan; Feb. 20, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to W. E. Beaumont, Buchanan, N. D.	1,525
Roan Mulberry 2d 617628 , roan; March 4, 1916; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. C. Bryan.	1,050
Lady Gloster 538608 , roan; March 22, 1916; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,300
Maxwalton Beauty 564189 , roan; April 20, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. F. Hales.	1,050
Imp. Clipper's Mysie (v. 62-1085E) , roan; Nov. 14, 1915; by Ascott Clipper (107666). Bred by Lord Sherborne, Glos, England. Sold to H. H. Letts, Sandwich, Ill.	1,150

Maxwalton Lady 574942, white; April 28, 1916; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to F. Gallmeyer, Mechanicsville, Iowa	1,225	Imp. Deborah (v. 63E), roan; Jan. 2, 1916; by Hoar Frost 526409. Bred by J. D. Willis, Wilts, England. Sold to Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.	1,125
Maxwalton Emma 2d 564179, red; May 4, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Moscow Farm	1,250	Imp. Adelaide (v. 61-1010E), red; Nov. 2, 1914; by Ascott Duke (101287). Bred by The Earl of Rosebery, Leighton Buzzard, Eng. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.	1,450
Maxwalton Augusta 19th 564174, roan; May 4, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to R. G. Sharp, Wasco, Ill.	1,225	Imp. Cotehay Butterfly 2d (v. 61-991E), red; April 7, 1914; by Broadhooks Earl (104892). Bred by Fairfax Rhodes, Glos., Eng. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger	1,000
Maxwalton Girl 564182, roan; May 20, 1916; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,075	Imp. Cotehay Augusta 2d (v. 61-990E), red; April 12, 1914; by Broadhooks Earl (104892). Bred by Fairfax Rhodes, Glos., Eng. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.	1,800
Maxwalton Augusta 20th 564175, roan; May 24, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. F. Hales	1,850	Imp. Mary Lincoln (v. 62-815E), roan; April 3, 1915; by Edgecote Czar (120081). Bred by A. G. M. Graham, Perth, Scotland. Sold to Moscow Farm	3,500
Maxwalton Augusta 16th 681256, white; July 19, 1916; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.	1,250	Imp. Dorothy's Seal 682225, roan; Jan. 8, 1915; by Sit-tyton Seal (117785). Bred by Hon. C. B. Portman, Stratford-on-Avon, Eng. Sold to Martin & McMillan	1,150
Maxwalton Fancy 2d 564180, roan; Sept. 12, 1916; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to H. S. Black	2,500	Imp. Rose of May 5th 686158, roan; May 7, 1912; by Banastre Augustus (107761). Bred by C. B. Portman, Stratford-on-Avon, Eng. Sold to M. & J. Shaffner	1,475
Maxwalton Mina 14th 564188, roan; Sept. 29, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,200	Imp. Crewe Medora 5th (v. 62-731E), roan; Dec. 26, 1915; by Sanguhar Searchlight (122748). Bred by the Marquis of Crewe, Crewe, England. Sold to W. E. Beaumont	1,850
Maxwalton Fancy 3d 681259, roan; Oct. 4, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Geo. Greer, New Castle, Pa.	1,025	Imp. Roan Lady 14th (v. 57-632E), roan; March 2, 1912; by Golden Banner (105613). Bred by Alex. Crombie, New Machar, Scotland. Sold to F. Farley & Son, Banskroft, Nebr.	1,150
Maxwalton Gloster 14th 681261, red; Oct. 13, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,000	Imp. Joy Undine 686593, roan; April 6, 1912; by Pride of Clippers (106538). Bred by J. W. Bruce, Forres, Scotland. Sold to W. C. Sutherland	1,500
Maxwalton Emma 3d 681258, red; Oct. 21, 1916; by Lovely Dale 320000. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to R. C. Sharp	1,025	Imp. Lady Dorothy 62d (v. 62-675E), roan; March 16, 1915; by Collynie Regal Lavender (114770). Bred by J. W. Bruce, Forres, Scotland. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons	1,500
Maxwalton Spicy 574263, roan; Jan. 21, 1917; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. F. Hales	1,000	Imp. Undine 31st (v. 62-676E), roan; May 27, 1915; by Collynie Regal Lavender (114770). Bred by Chas. M. Bruce, Forres, Scotland. Sold to B. W. Aylor	2,650
Maxwalton Goldie 2d 681263, red; Feb. 2, 1917; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to B. F. Hales	1,000	Imp. Fortuna 7th (v. 61-684E), roan; Aug. 10, 1914; by Ivo of Cluny (99211). Bred by the Earl of Crawford & Balcarres, Fife, Scotland. Sold to C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio.	1,825
Maxwalton Augusta 18th 681257, white; Feb. 22, 1917; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to F. A. Seaworth, Calvin, N. D.	1,250	Imp. Butterfly Pansy (v. 60-683E), roan; March 18, 1913; by Butterfly Boy (101709). Bred by Wm. Charles, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Edelyn Farm, Waukegan, Ill.	1,050
Lady Dorothy 41st 648969, red; July 2, 1911; by Choice Archer 233868. Bred by John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	1,250	Imp. Marigold 46th (v. 62-1051E), roan; March 16, 1915; by Fusilier (120313). Bred by Duke of Richmond & Gordon, Elgin, Scotland. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,325
Royal Rose 193535, roan; Sept. 2, 1914; by Royal Cumberland 334808. Bred by Allen Cattle Co., Husted, Colo. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,225	Imp. Thuster Blossom, roan; March 14, 1914; by Ladas 652522. Bred by Wm. Clyne, Barrogill Mains, Wick, Scotland. Sold to M. Shivers, Knoxville, Iowa	1,200
Cumberland Belle 557542, roan; June 1, 1915; by Cumberland Marshall 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,000	Imp. Juno A. 6th (v. 63E), roan; March 26, 1916; by Merry Courtier (116550). Bred by D. D. & J. A. Williams, Turriff, Scotland. Sold to Wayne Oglesbee	1,125
Cumberland Queen 472079, red; Oct. 3, 1915; by Choice Cumberland 410399. Bred by Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo. Sold to W. C. Sutherland	1,050	Imp. Brandsby's Mysie 6th (v. 62-1119E), roan; June 16, 1915; by Brandsby's Coming Star 2d (119147). Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorks, England. Sold to T. B. Technistler, Spokane, Ohio	2,000
Maxwalton Clipper 13th 574940, roan; Dec. 18, 1915; by Bapton Mandolin 401671. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Sold to Martin & McMillan	1,200	Imp. Brandsby's Princess 11th (v. 62-1119E), roan; May 27, 1915; by Aristocrat (123922). Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorks, England. Sold to T. B. Technistler	2,000
Victoria 88th 543370, red; Dec. 24, 1915; by Monarch 429428. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Sold to Geo. Greer	1,175	Imp. Windsor Rosalind (v. 62-603), dark roan; Oct. 15, 1915; by Proud Jubilant (106637). Bred by The King, Windsor, England. Sold to John R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill.	1,200
Duchess of Gloster 48th 681255, roan; Jan. 24, 1916; by Monarch 429428. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Sold to Chas. Lutz, Sandwich, Ill.	1,000	Imp. Belle of Waterloo (v. 62-1053E), roan; April 14, 1915; by Roan Winston (122466). Bred by H. O. Ritchie, Stonehaven, Scotland. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,075
Maxwalton Goldie 681262, red; March 18, 1916; by Monarch 429428. Bred by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. Sold to A. C. Bryan	1,000	Imp. Countess Julia 2d (v. 59-665E), red; Jan. 9, 1912; by Adbolton Regal King (107586). Bred by W. Duthie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Lespedeza Farm	3,500
Clipper Anoka 6th 555859, roan; Oct. 1, 1916; by Regal Stamp 396730. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to Bellows Bros.	1,575	Imp. Bright Bess of Collynie (v. 61-717E), red; April 18, 1914; by Knight of Collynie 607440. Bred by Wm. Duthie, Sold to H. S. Black	1,500
Imp. Keir Marabelle (v. 61-1049E), red; Jan. 3, 1914; by Edgar of Cluny 2d 333883. Bred by A. Stirling, Dunblane, Scotland. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.	1,600	Imp. Daffodil 34th (v. 63-848E), roan; April 9, 1916; by Edgecote Czar (120081). Bred by A. G. M. Graham, Perth, Scotland. Sold to Martin & McMillan	1,000
Imp. Bess of Lincoln (v. 59-704E), white; Dec. 22, 1912; by Pride of Livet (109678). Bred by A. G. M. Graham, Perth, Scotland. Sold to H. S. Black	2,500	Imp. Fairy Queen 40th (v. 64E), white; Jan. 20, 1917; by Edgecote Czar (120081). Bred by A. G. M. Graham. Sold to M. and J. Shaffner	1,225
Imp. Rosewater 7th 681904, roan; Jan. 7, 1912; by Collynie Christmas (108216). Bred by L. De-Rothschild, Leighton, England. Sold to Moscow Farm	2,500		
Imp. Fairlawn Butterfly 3d (v. 62-704E), r l w; Jan. 24, 1915; by Hawthorne Champion 530142. Bred by W. M. Cazalet, Kent, England. Sold to Hay Brown, Springfield, Ill.	1,650		
Maxwalton Damsel 564178, white; Oct. 3, 1915; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to M. E. Jones, Culver, Ind.	1,275		

Imp. Vahan Blythesome 2d (v. 63-806E), roan; April 21, 1916; by Edgcote Gauntlet (125375). Bred by S. F. Edge, Sussex, England. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,500
Imp. Beauty Blush 2d (v. 63E), red; Feb. 21, 1916; by Windsor Lad (113735). Bred by W. M. Scot, Gloucestershire, England. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,000
Imp. Fair Bessie (v. 63E), roan; May 17, 1916; by Sherborne Royal Champion (122874). Bred by Lord Sherborne, Glos, England. Sold to Norman Lees.....	1,125
Imp. Fuchsia 14th (v. 63-933E), roan; Oct. 1, 1916; by Sanquhar Dreadnought (113244). Bred by C. H. Jolliffe, Darlington, England. Sold to E. J. Thompson & Son, Hurley, S. D.....	1,000
Imp. Vain Girl (v. 63-782E), red; Feb. 2, 1916; by Revenue (117309). Bred by L. DeRothschild. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,000
Imp. Clara A. (v. 63-848), roan; Jan. 30, 1916; by Edgcote Czar (130081). Bred by A. G. M. Graham. Sold to Bellows Bros.....	1,650
Imp. Naemoor Stella (v. 63-1032E), roan; April 19, 1916; by Edgcote Masterpiece (115277). Bred by J. J. Moubray of Naemoor, Kinrossshire, England. Sold to B. W. Aylor.....	4,500
Imp. Mayflower of Naemoor (v. 64E), roan; Jan. 17, 1917; by Edgcote Masterpiece (115277). Bred by J. J. Moubray. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,900
Imp. Underpark Roan Lady (v. 63-875E), roan; Sept. 2, 1916; by Collynie Mandarin (119552). Bred by J. W. Harrison, Yorks, Eng. Sold to E. J. Thompson & Son.....	1,000
Imp. Gloxinia 7th (v. 63E), roan; Feb. 20, 1916; by Millhill Major 650812. Bred by J. K. Ledingham, Turriff, Scotland. Sold to A. W. Cutten, Downers Grove, Ill.....	1,050
Imp. Brandsby's Jilt 3d (v. 63E), red; Aug. 29, 1916; by Brandsby's Count 6th 648262. Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to W. E. Summerville, Gray, Iowa.....	1,550
Imp. Brandsby's Augusta 5th (v. 63E), roan; April 20, 1916; by Sanquhar Whip (128038). Bred by J. M. Strickland. Sold to Geo. Greer.....	1,000
Imp. Fifield Pink (v. 63-1002E), roan; July 29, 1916; by Abbington Pink 2d. Bred by F. W. P. Matthews, Oxford, England. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,025
Imp. Winifred 12th (v. 64E), roan; April 29, 1917; by Proud Clarion (122203). Bred by Wm. Anderson, Oldmeldrum, Scotland. Sold to H. S. Black.....	1,200
Imp. Beauty's Pride 3d (v. 64E), roan; April 15, 1917; by Royal Stamp (110038). Bred by Wm. Anderson. Sold to A. P. Hottinger, La Otta, Ind.....	1,050
Imp. Queen of Roths 8th (v. 64E), roan; April 5, 1917; by Balnakyle Minstrel 599307. Bred by Wm. Anderson. Sold to A. W. Cutten.....	1,000
Imp. Royal Columbine 3d (v. 64E), roan; March 9, 1917; by Proud Clarion (122203). Bred by Wm. Anderson. Sold to Silver Brook Farm.....	1,025
Imp. Edgcote Mistress 678613 , roan; March 11, 1916; by Earl of Kingston 613050. Bred by the Edgcote Shorthorn Co., Banbury, England. Sold to Moscow Farm.....	1,400
Imp. Royal Marigold (v. 64E), roan; Feb. 11, 1917; by Royal Stamp (110038). Bred by Wm. Anderson. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,300
Imp. Mayflower Mattie (v. 63-699E), roan; Nov. 22, 1916; by Proud Chief 607445. Bred by Robt. Bruce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,000
Imp. Mayflower 5th (v. 64E), roan; March 23, 1917; by Merry Courtier (116550). Bred by D. A. & J. A. Williamson. Sold to B. F. Hales.....	1,000
Imp. Eliza 15th (v. 64E), white; March 24, 1917; by Merry Courtier (116550). Bred by D. A. & J. A. Williamson. Sold to T. W. Dibblee, Santa Barbara, Cal.....	1,050
Imp. Dorothy Scott , red; May 26, 1913; by Hean Augustus (112040). Bred by H. C. Lewis, Pembrokehire, England. Sold to F. C. Barber & sons.....	1,525
Imp. Cluny Pauline 4th , roan; March 10, 1914; by Broadhooks Peer (111164). Bred by Lady Cathcart, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Geo. Struve, Manning, Iowa.....	1,225
Imp. Brandsby's Rosebud 4th 647897 , roan; March 6, 1914; by Augusta's Victory 611329. Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorkshire, England. Sold to W. E. Pritchard, Avoca, Iowa.....	1,625
Imp. Braiklay Vine 650642 , roan; Jan. 22, 1915; by Premier 650636. Bred by James Simpson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to West & Son, Bloomingsburg, Ohio.....	1,300
Imp. Broadward Fairy 650643 , red, white marks; April 6, 1915; by British Consul 650630. Bred by Robt. Wilson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to H. S. Black.....	3,000
Imp. Latton Lady 6th 678701 , roan; Dec. 15, 1914; by Prince of Goldies 678686. Bred by Sydney Dennis, Wiltshire, England. Sold to O. P. Marshall, Holdrege, Nebr.....	1,075
Miss May 5th 495157 , roan; Jan. 3, 1916; by Archer Sultan 317159. Bred by S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn. Sold to O. C. Lower, Atlanta, Ind.....	1,300
Imp. Rodney (v. 64E), red; Feb. 8, 1917; by Sanquhar Dreadnaught (113244). Bred by C. H. Jolliffe, Darlington, England. Sold to H. S. Black, Mansfield, Ohio.....	20,000
Imp. Diamond Duke , roan; April 20, 1917; by Hean Monitor (131417). Bred by W. M. Scott, Gloucestershire, England. Sold to Arthur Herriman, Columbia City, Ind.....	1,450
Maxwalton Luxury 496406 , roan; Jan. 16, 1916; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Martin & McMillan, Decatur, Ind.....	3,100
Maxwalton Major 564163 , roan; Oct. 2, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to J. W. Evans & Son, Woodstock, Ohio.....	3,050
Maxwalton Gladiator 496410 , roan; Feb. 21, 1916; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to F. I. Derby, Ward, Ala.....	2,100
Imp. Broadhooks Prince (164E), roan; May 17, 1917; by Mesmerist (121570). Bred by James Durno, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to N. J. Tintinger, Mossmain, Mont.....	1,000
Imp. Pellipar Idol , white; May 27, 1917; by Edgcote Regalia (125396). Bred by R. J. L. Ogilby, Londonderry, England. Sold to Misner & Wilkinson, Macon, Ill.....	1,650
Maxwalton Glory 3d 574856 , roan; Jan. 25, 1917; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Earl & Schafer, Sturgis, Mich.....	1,150
Imp. Tarty Brilliant , white; March 30, 1917; by Collynie Knight Royal (124846). Bred by R. M. Wilson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to J. G. Allen & Son, Newport, Tenn.....	1,500
Maxwalton Charter 685869 , roan; June 24, 1917; by Cluny Royal Windsor 130260. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to F. J. Davis, Allen, Mich.....	1,350
Imp. Edgcote Broadhooks (136357), red; Jan. 15, 1916; by Ascott Clipper (107666). Bred by The Edgcote Shorthorn Co., Banbury, England. Sold to W. C. Sutherland, Galt, Ont.....	4,000
Imp. British Lad (v. 64), roan; July 31, 1917; by Prince Rudolph (117072). Bred by Wm. L. DeRothschild, Buckingham, Eng. Sold to A. F. Steinmetz, Ambia, Ind.....	1,100

XENIA, OHIO, JUNE 20—WAYNE OGLESBEE.

White Lily 505798, white; Aug. 20, 1915; by Moneybag's Prince. Bred by W. L. Walker, Carthage, Ind. Sold to Carpenter & Ross..... 1,000

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 21—HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, CHAZY, N. Y. J. A. KILGOUR, STERLING, ILL., C. J. McMASTER, ALTONA, ILL.

Imp. Brandsby's Augusta 4th 611340, roan; Aug. 3, 1914; by Augusta's Victory 611329. Bred by J. M. Strickland, Yorkshire, England. Owned by W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo..... 1,100

Queen Rosemary 241357 and cc, red; Feb. 1, 1915; by Cumberland's Royal 2d 387051. Bred by Wm. M. Smith & Sons, West Branch, Iowa. Owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis..... 1,150

Flora's Girl 3d 507103, red, white marks; Sept. 10, 1915; by Augusta Baron 392270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Robt. R. Ward, Benton, Ill..... 1,025

Village Primrose 2d 475395 and cc, red; June 18, 1915; by Augusta Baron 392270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Wayne Oglesbee, Jamestown, Ohio..... 1,025

Augusta Queen 12th 223089, red; Feb. 23, 1915; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Bellows Bros..... 1,275

Augusta Queen 13th 515839, red; Dec. 11, 1915; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to L. A. Matern, Wesley, Iowa..... 1,225

Maud 45th 473378, roan; Oct. 24, 1915; by Right Stamp 412396. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to O. C. Lower, Atlanta, Ind..... 1,100

Cherry Princess 169096 and cc, red, white marks; Nov. 17, 1913; by Sultan's Ensign 379246. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio..... 1,000

Broadhooks Lady 138346 and cc, roan; April 26, 1911; by Broadhooks Chancellor 312476. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Evans Bros., Maryville, Mo..... 1,200

Bridal Augusta 498370 , red; Feb. 19, 1916; by Augusta Baron 392279. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.....	1,025
Sultan's Aconite 2d 498374 , dark roan; Feb. 6, 1916; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to F. W. Harding Jr., Waukesha, Wis.	1,475
Village of Anoka 2d 534454 , roan; Jan. 10, 1916; by Augusta Baron 392270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis....	1,200
Augusta Queen 10th 197292 , red; Jan. 17, 1914; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.....	1,200
Augusta Queen 16th 658844 , red, little white; March 23, 1917; by Memory's Masterpiece 424228. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.....	1,450
Augusta Queen 14th 638336 , roan; Jan. 18, 1917; by Right Stamp 412396. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.....	4,025
Emma of Belvoir 8th 638339 , red, little white; Jan. 17, 1917; by Memory's Masterpiece 424228. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.	1,000
Broadhooks Sultana 3d 576362 , r l w; Jan. 16, 1917; by Memory's Masterpiece 424228. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Lespedeza Farm	1,450
Lady Lavender 9th 556515 , roan; Sept. 23, 1916; by Fond Memory 320270. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to Edelyn Farm, Waukegan, Ill.	1,700
Red Lady 48th 658854 , r l w; Feb. 16, 1917; by Right Stamp 412396. Bred and owned by W. H. Miner. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,100
Fair Mona 150335 , roan; March 5, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.....	1,450
Fair Acres Bessie 3d 222211 and bc, roan; Oct. 6, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.....	1,250
Duchess of Gloster L. 150330 and cc, roan; June 20, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to C. V. Burleson, Maquoketa, Iowa.....	2,000
Fair Acres Nell 150334 , roan; Jan. 20, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to N. R. Rundell, Hurley, S. D.	1,775
Victoria Maid 18th 498394 and cc, roan; Jan. 4, 1916; by Fair Acres Gloster 385760. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	2,275
Emma Lou 516865 , roan; Nov. 3, 1915; by Silver Prince 410395. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio.	1,200
Snowbird's Maid 635130 , white; Sept. 28, 1916; by Snowbird's Sultan 354160. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to O. C. Lower.....	1,075
Silver Mist 516868 , white; April 10, 1916; by Champion Goods 410385. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to E. B. Hayman, Stanwood, Iowa.	1,175
Imp. Heslerton Marigold and cc, red; Sept. 8, 1914; by Columbus (108236). Bred by Executors of W. Baker, Yorks, England. Owned by C. J. McMaster. Sold to N. Rundell, Hurley, S. D.....	2,000
Imp. Eureka Clipper 2d , red; March 12, 1914; by March Storm (109323). Bred by D. Anderson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Owned by C. J. McMaster. Sold to Lespedeza Farm.....	1,750
Roan Gloster 201427 , roan; Feb. 8, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Owned by C. J. McMaster. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger....	2,525
Mayflower Lass 248328 , roan; Jan. 11, 1913; by Rosewood Chief 453497. Bred by F. W. Scott, Highgate, Ont. Owned by C. J. McMaster. Sold to W. L. Smith, Eutaw, Ala.....	1,950
Royal Goods 635122 , roan; Jan. 3, 1917; by Champion Goods 410385. Bred and owned by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to C. C. Bouck, New Orleans, La.....	2,000

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 21—THOS. STANTON,
WHEATON, ILL.

Imp. Jessamine 15th 121458 and cc, roan; Dec. 15, 1914; by Golden Mint 632750. Bred by J. L. Reed, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill.....	1,400
Imp. Countess Sybil and bc, roan; Jan. 25, 1915; by Royal Seal 609048. Bred by Robert Bruce. Sold to L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, Ill.....	1,350

BRITT, IOWA, JUNE 22—MILLER BROS.

Gloxina 22d 150337 , roan; Dec. 25, 1910; by Scotch Sultan 296331. Bred by J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill. Sold to John Murphy, Lone Rock, Iowa.....	1,500
Duchess of Gloster 3d 193547 , red; July 2, 1913; by Villager 295884. Bred by D. R. Hanna, Ravenna, Ohio. Sold to F. C. Barber & Sons, Skidmore, Mo.	1,800

Augusta of Oakland 178833 , roan; July 26, 1911; by Justice 259071. Bred by R. M. Skillen, Greene, Iowa. Sold to W. O. Campbell, Waterloo, Iowa.	1,025
Imp. Inverness Royal Clara 525494 , red; Feb. 2, 1916; by Murillo 525478. Bred by Wm. McAllister, Inverness, Scotland. Sold to John Murphy.....	1,100
Imp. Bessie of Greenhead 2d , roan; May, 1916; by Merry Heart 647419. Bred by John Handley, Westmoreland, England. Sold to Claverburn Farm, Colo, Iowa.....	1,200
Villager's Venus 5th 666156 , roan; May 26, 1917; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa. Sold to John Murphy.....	1,375
Graceful Miss 156323 , red; Oct. 31, 1910; by Speculation 334588. Bred by M. L. Andrews. Sold to E. A. Throndrud, Dawson, Minn.....	1,025
Villager's Surmise 556787 , roan; Dec. 5, 1916; by Villager 295884. Bred by Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa. Sold to W. O. Campbell.....	1,200
Hilldale Bessie 2d 585174 , roan; May, 1917; by Maxwalton Javelin 367541. Bred by R. H. Miller. Sold to Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa.....	1,400
Barmpton Lily 512902 , roan; Oct. 26, 1915; by Perfection Marshal 339909. Bred by W. S. Handley, Carroll, Iowa. Sold to A. Olson, Brewster, Minn....	1,025
King Cumberland 4th 621317 , roan; March 1, 1917; by King Cumberland 3rd 424495. Bred by Powell & Son, Linn Grove, Iowa. Sold to W. O. Campbell	1,750

LOVINGTON, ILL., JUNE 25—B. F. HUMPHREY

Maxwalton Maggie 107206 and cc, red; Sept. 4, 1910; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Ed. Harmon, Lovington, Ill.....	\$2,000
Queen of Struan 681249 , roan; July 23, 1911; by Burnhead 65582. Bred by N. S. Robertson, Arnprior, Ont., Can. Sold to Smith Bros., McKenzie, Tenn.	1,000
Clara Belle 2d 534160 , roan; Feb. 25, 1916; by Sharon Victor 415248. Bred by G. W. Miller, Columbus Grove, Ohio. Sold to J. A. Diller, Columbus Grove, Ohio.....	1,000
White Lady 248540 and cc, white; Feb. 15, 1914; by White Sultan 379236. Bred by B. F. Humphrey, Lovington, Ill. Sold to N. W. Boggs, Lovington, Ill.	1,040

LOVELAND, COLO., JUNE 26—D. WARNOCK & SONS

Lady Cumberland 2d 153277 , red; Oct. 1, 1912; by Burwood Royal 317596. Bred by C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Nebr.	1,500
Imp. Butterfly 65th 132757 , r and w; Jan. 18, 1914; by Primrose Knight (112837). Bred by C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle. Sold to W. M. Wilson & Son, Lucerne, Ohio.....	1,200
Imp. Broadhooks Victress (132756) , r and w; Jan. 2, 1912; by Violet's Victory (85001). Bred by A. T. Gordon. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	1,600
Susan 8th 172877 and cc, roan; 5 years; Aug. 28, 1913. Bred by Frank O. Lowden. Sold to C. A. Petrie, Loveland, Colo.....	3,200
Susan 6th 97122 , roan; March 25, 1909; by Village Secret 243408. Bred by Frank O. Lowden, Oregon, Ill. Sold to Harmon Bros., Boulder, Colo.	1,025
Scottish Lady 3d 481415 and twin calves, roan; April 9, 1915; by Ceremonious Crown 355618. Bred by J. M. Blotz & Sons, Dodgeville, Wis. Sold to Harmon Bros.....	3,025
May Bloom 174367 and bc, red; Aug. 15, 1911; by Choice Knight. Bred by E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Sold to Weaver & Meeker, Denver, Colo.	1,575
Maid Marian 138615 and cc, r l w; Aug. 10, 1911; by Gladstone 239313. Bred by A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebr. Sold to Harmon Bros.....	1,550
Orange Blossom 196773 and bc, red; Nov. 28, 1913; by Archibald 351036. Bred by W. E. Minor, Kansas City, Mo. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Nebr.	1,700
Sweet Viola 226570 and cc, red; April 11, 1915; by Choice Marquis 367803. Bred by H. C. Lewis, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Sold to W. M. Wilson & Sons	1,275
Diamond Girl 479074 and cc, red; May 8, 1913; by Sunny Lad 362743. Bred by Ed. Morrissey, Newton, Iowa. Sold to C. V. Owens, Lucerne, Colo.	1,100
Golden Hope 20th 126318 and cc, red; Feb. 20, 1915; by Lind's Pride 86957. Sold to T. F. Humphrey, Culbertson, Neb.....	1,275
Royal Queen 16th 532650 and bc, roan; Nov. 22, 1915; by Unedea Robin 410238. Bred by M. L. Andrews, Melbourne, Iowa. Sold to Harmon Bros.....	1,275
Sister Pearl 228715 and cc, red; June 4, 1914; by Victorious Dale 410241. Bred by M. L. Andrews. Sold to C. V. Owens.....	1,000

Missie 188th 509310 and cc, red; Aug. 24, 1915; by Victorious Dale 410421. Bred by M. L. Andrews. Sold to C. V. Owens.....	1,325
Parkdale Victoria 5th 167095, red; April 28, 1913; by Cicely's King 359365. Bred by W. A. Betteridge, Pilot Grove, Mo. Sold to Harmon Bros.....	1,800
Imp. Wimple 4th 607464, roan; April 8, 1917; by Proud Chief 607445. Bred by Robt. Bruce. Sold to Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.....	1,575
Imp. Highland Ruth 2d 131028, dark roan; Feb. 6, 1917; by Rosehaw 127823. Bred by A. M. Macintyre, Aberdeenshire. Sold to Jos. Kemp, Maryville, Mo.....	1,450
Imp. Windsoria Belle 131047, red, little white; Feb. 5, 1917; by Royal Count 122588. Bred by A. Murray, Banffshire, Scotland. Sold to Howard Ervin, Loveland, Colo.....	1,500
Model Beauty 493244, white; Jan. 28, 1916; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Bred by Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo. Sold to Howard Ervin.....	1,800
Maid Myra 493242, red; Sept. 4, 1915; by Parkdale Baron 410363. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to C. V. Owens.....	1,500
Lavinia 4th 21038 and bc, roan; July 14, 1908; by Lavender King 270166. Bred by Frank O. Lowden. Sold to H. Ervin.....	1,200
Imp. Millcraig Princess 131035 and cc, red; April 8, 1915; by Doune Commodore (119903). Bred by J. and A. G. Ross, Invernesshire, Scotland. Sold to Weaver & Meeker.....	1,475
Model Orange Blossom 583916, roan; May 20, 1917; by Model Type 446848. Bred by D. Warnock & Sons. Sold to C. A. Petrie.....	1,025
Symphony 465799, roan; Jan. 17, 1914; by Royal Champion 353431. Bred by McNiff Bros., Luverne, Minn. Sold to T. F. Humphrey.....	1,025
Rose Fairfax 196866, roan; Sept. 15, 1914; by Violet Goods 395309. Bred by T. B. Rankin, Tarkio, Mo. Sold to G. A. Hauf & Sons, Glendo, Wyo.....	1,250
Choice Model 665558, white; April 4, 1917; by Model Type 446848. Bred by D. Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Colo. Sold to Wilson & Sons, Lucerne, Colo.....	1,200

PERU, IND., JUNE 27—J. H. MILLER & SON

Imp. Kinellar Broadhooks 6th, red; May 2, 1915; by Max of Collynie 121500. Sold to Wm. Funkhouser, Rockfield, Ind.....	1,100
Elmwood Susan 508050, white; Jan. 15, 1916; by Bard of Avondale 367548. Bred by C. A. Branson, Cadiz, Ohio. Sold to J. R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill.....	1,350
Princess Mary 475152, red and white; March 1, 1915; by Count Avondale 387973. Bred by H. W. Emeny, Eldora, Iowa. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio.....	1,475
Village Gem 497577, roan; Feb. 20, 1916; by Village Royal 355016. Bred by W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio. Sold to M. E. Jones & Son, Williamsville, Illinois.....	1,300
Denmark Junior 432677, roan; Sov. 1, 1914; by Village Denmark 334459. Bred by Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to W. R. Moorman & Son, Glendean, Ky.....	1,950
Sultan of Anoka 302426, white; Jan. 16, 1908; by Whitehall Sultan 163573. Bred by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. Sold to Herman Miller, Peru, Ind.....	2,250

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., JUNE 28—LESLIE SMITH & SONS, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Imp. Champion Butterfly 3d, red; April 19, 1914; by Golden Matadore (111928). Bred by Thomas Lancaster, Cumberland, Eng. Sold to Weaver & Garden, Wapello, Iowa.....	1,250
Imp. Royal Rose 6th and bc, roan; March 1, 1912; by Notlaw Bridegroom 518305. Bred by Thomas Lancaster, Cumberland, England. Sold to F. C. Landon, Winona, Minn.....	2,800
Imp. Matilda 2d and cc, roan; March 20, 1914; by Prince Ramsden (122149). Bred by Harry Forbes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to Lloyd Delong, Luverne, Minn.....	2,250
Imp. Jealous Clara, red; April 2, 1914; by Premier (106529). Bred by G. J. Scurfield, Durham, England. Sold to Elmer Hagen, Elbow Lake, Minn.....	1,750
Imp. Duchess Annabel and bc, red; June 7, 1912; by Prince of Orange 649422. Bred by William Parkin, Carlyle, England. Sold to C. H. Young, St. Cloud, Minn.....	2,000
Imp. Secret Lady, roan; Jan. 4, 1914; by Regent 679878. Bred by John Grill, Penrith, England. Sold to C. McKay, Harmony, Minn.....	1,325
Imp. Greenhead Clipper 2d, red; July 5, 1917; by Merry Heart 647419. Bred by John Handley, Westmoreland, England. Sold to J. E. Kennedy, Janesville, Wis.....	1,175

Imp. Butterfly Pride 4th, roan; Jan. 5, 1915; by Merry Heart 647419. Bred by John Handley, Milnthorpe, England. Sold to S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.....	1,125
Imp. Lady Betty, red; Aug. 5, 1916; by Prospector 647906. Bred by J. W. Loppin, Cumberland, England. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,000
Imp. Ramsden Beauty and bc, roan; May 12, 1915; by Prince of Orange 649422. Bred by Wm. Barnes Estate, Cumberland, England. Sold to A. Stonehouse & Sons, Larimore, S. D.....	1,450
Imp. Emmeline 28th and bc, white; July 16, 1915; by Merry Victor 525477. Bred by James Sivewright, Kincarpine of Forth, Scotland. Sold to Sam Lowe & Son, Cabour, S. Dak.....	1,400
Imp. Emmeline 30th, roan; June 2, 1916; by Lancaster Royal 525474. Bred by James Sivewright. Sold to Chas. McKay.....	2,000
Imp. Bellina, roan; April 6, 1917; by Pie Crust 611851. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore, Cumberland, England. Sold to B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. Dak....	2,200
Imp. Beeswing, roan; April 13, 1916; by Kismet 116126. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore. Sold to S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.....	1,000
Imp. Bright Bridekirk, roan; Jan. 3, 1916; by Baron Bridekirk 52nd 682896. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore. Sold to Freese Bros., Marshall, Minn....	1,300
Imp. Kelda Cardigan, roan; May 8, 1916; by Pie Crust 611851. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore. Sold to March Bros., Litchfield, Minn.....	2,000
Imp. Fair Madeline, roan; April 30, 1916; by Pie Crust 611851. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore. Sold to Hector Cowan, Windom, Minn.....	1,000
Imp. Lady of Grace, white; April 29, 1916; by Baron Bridekirk 52nd 682896. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore. Sold to S. G. Eliason.....	1,075
Imp. Viva, white; March 28, 1916; by Keep Smiling 516455. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore. Sold to Jess Billings, Fergus Falls, Minn.....	1,025
Imp. Greenhead Rosewood, roan; May 10, 1916; by Merry Heart 647419. Bred by John Handley. Sold to S. G. Eliason.....	1,350
Imp. Brailes Duchess 16th, red; Feb. 17, 1916; by Keir Raymond 116036. Bred by Lord Brougham & Vaux, Cumberland, England. Sold to A. B. Amundson, Dawson, Minn.....	1,000
Imp. Pansy 14th, roan; Feb. 26, 1916; by Snowdrift 123019. Bred by Lord Brougham & Vaux. Sold to H. F. Bremer, Ochevedan, Iowa.....	1,350
Imp. Queen Olivia, red; April 5, 1916; by Keep Smiling 516455. Bred by Wm. Parkin Moore. Sold to Freese Bros., Marshall, Minn.....	1,300
Imp. Doune Meg Merrilees, roan; March 8, 1917; by Doune Grand Knight 130657. Bred by the Earl of Moray, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,000
Imp. Doune Meg Merrilees 2d, roan; March 22, 1917; by Doune Grand Knight 130657. Bred by the Earl of Thoray. Sold to J. E. Kennedy.....	1,225
Imp. Lady Broadhooks 2d, roan; Sept. 12, 1916; by Favorite Rosewood 518281. Bred by Thomas Lancaster, Cumberland, England. Sold to Alex. Mitchell, Jasper, Minn.....	1,000
Imp. Marigold Maud 4th, red; May 5, 1914; by Culisse Seal 2d (114958). Bred by Scott Wylie, Perthshire, Scotland. Sold to E. A. Throndrud, Dawson, Minn.....	1,300
Imp. Kirklevington Maid, roan; Jan. 3, 1917; by Aldie Rover (129104). Bred by Archibald Wybergh, Cumberland, England. Sold to C. D. Schwab....	1,150
Imp. Kirklevington Gem, white; Jan. 6, 1916; by Strawan Remum 679373. Bred by Archibald Wybergh. Sold to A. T. Jones & Son, Everley, Iowa.....	2,000
Imp. Moresby Broadhooks 3d, roan; March 27, 1916; by Collynie Prince Regent (124848). Bred by Mrs. Sarah F. Burnyeat, Millgrove, Moresley, Whitehaven, England. Sold to James O'Hara, Lanesboro, Minn.....	1,250
Imp. Moresby Lancaster Darling, roan; April 18, 1916; by Collynie Prince Regent (124848). Bred by Mrs. Sarah F. Burnyeat. Sold to S. G. Eliason.....	1,000
Imp. Aikbank Undine 3d, roan; April 5, 1916; by Monoplane (121649). Bred by John W. Barnes, Cumberland, England. Sold to James O'Hara....	1,275
Imp. Lady Mary 4th, roan; March 6, 1916; by Monoplane (121649). Bred by John W. Barnes. Sold to Alex. Mitchell.....	1,050
Imp. Aikbank Butterfly 3d, roan; June 5, 1916; by Aikbank Royalist (129077). Bred by John W. Barnes. Sold to March Bros.....	1,025
Imp. Aikbank Flower 3d, roan; June 10, 1916; by Aikbank Royalist (129077). Bred by John W. Barnes. Sold to James O'Hara.....	1,225

Imp. Princess Dorothy and cc, roan; April 1, 1915; by Pie Crust 611851. Bred by Joseph Barnes, Cumberland, England. Sold to Howell Rees & Son, Pilger, Nebr.....	1,550
Imp. Polmaise Lovely Baroness 6th, red; May 13, 1917; by Lord Nelson 598515. Bred by A. S. Murray, Stirling, Scotland. Sold to Freese Bros.	1,000
Imp. Symbol, red; June 20, 1915; by Scotch Boy (122773). Bred by C. A. Hirst, Yorkshire, England. Sold to L. E. Daley & Son.....	1,400
Imp. Princess of Orange and cc, red; Nov. 24, 1913; by Prince of Orange 649422. Bred by Wm. Barnes, Cumberland, England. Sold to Freese Bros.	1,400
Imp. Turton Parlour Maid 2d, red; Jan. 11, 1915; by Woodstock (123717). Bred by C. Garnett, Lancashire, England. Sold to C. D. Schwab....	1,075
Imp. Rose Bloom and bc, roan; Feb. 24, 1912; by Bradford Prince 438760. Bred by Richard Haugh, Carlisle, England. Sold to W. J. Ford, Owatonna, Minn.	1,000
Imp. Lady Hazeltop 14th and cc, roan; Feb. 14, 1913; by Golden Promise 102380. Bred by Joseph Barnes. Sold to John Conzemius, Hastings, Minn.	1,350
Imp. Moresby Fusilier, roan; June 3, 1917; by Collynie Gold Cup 124842. Bred by Mrs. Sarah F. Burnyeat. Sold to C. D. Schwab.....	5,000
Imp. Lexicon, roan; Feb. 13, 1917; by Lex of Cluny 109170. Bred by Wm. C. Hunter, Arngask, Glenfarg. Sold to Barron Bros., Elkton, S. Dak.....	3,025

Imp. Bonny Prince, roan; June 23, 1917; by Knight Errant 591494. Bred by Captain Fletcher, Pencaitland, Scotland. Sold to J. O'Hara.....	3,500
Imp. Prince Secret, roan; June 1, 1917; by Strowan Christopher 128392. Bred by John Gill, Cumberland, England. Sold to Chas. McKay.....	2,000

REMBRANDT, IOWA, JUNE 29—G. J. THEISS & SON

Imp. Ellen Terry 13th 242782 and bc, roan; March 23, 1912; by Royal Stamp 410885. Bred by Wm. Anderson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Sold to J. L. Young, Coleridge, Nebr.....	3,500
Jessie Fairfax 218059, red; April 30, 1912; by Nonpareil Champion 351166. Bred by H. H. Lorimor, Lorimor, Iowa. Sold to Falcon Bros., Central City, Iowa.	1,200
Golden Bloom 2d 497349, roan; Jan. 28, 1816; by Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa. Sold to Blair Bros., Dayton, Iowa.	2,100
Golden Bloom 3d 575810, red; Jan. 3, 1917; by Proud Marshal 422720. Bred by Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa. Sold to Blair Bros.....	1,525
Double Sultana 529358, roan; Jan. 10, 1916; by Sultan's Model 356176. Bred by J. H. Schroeder, Arcadia, Iowa. Sold to Rees & Sons, Pilger, Nebr.	1,050
Imp. Aldsworth Reformer 540533, roan; Jan. 9, 1915; by Village Oak 409393. Bred by W. T. Garne & Son, Gloucestershire, England. Sold to Geo. W. Smith, Paullina, Iowa.....	2,300

PUBLIC SALES

GALESBURG, ILL., June 17. VARIOUS BREEDERS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
56 bulls	\$11,870.00	\$208.00
28 females	7,280.00	255.00
84 head	18,650.00	220.00
Top bull, Royal Heir.....	1,000.00	.....

NEWTON, IOWA, June 18. GEORGE EGGERT		
	Sold for.	Average.
1 bull	\$ 325.00	\$325.00
34 females	18,802.00	553.00
Top bull (1 sold), Marshal's Choice	325.00	.....
Top female, Oaklawn Maid and Oaklawn Maid 2d, each....	1,000.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., June 18. J. E. KENNEDY		
	Sold for.	Average.
2 bulls	\$ 2,450.00	\$1,225.00
37 females	41,300.00	1,117.00
39 head	43,750.00	1,121.00
Top bull, Maxwellton Amateur	1,450.00	.....
Top female, Beauty Lassie..	2,600.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., June 19. F. R. EDWARDS		
	Sold for.	Average.
67 females	\$63,300.00	\$945.00
Top female, Sayer's Maid & cc. 1,950.00	1,950.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., June 20. CARPENTER & ROSS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
16 bulls	\$ 44,775.00	\$2,800.00
106 females	148,205.00	1,386.00
122 head	192,980.00	1,573.00
Top bull, imp. Rodney.....	20,000.00	.....
Top female, imp. Naemoor Stella	4,500.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., June 21. THOS. STANTON.		
	Sold for.	Average.
14 head	\$ 9,585.00	\$684.00
Top bull, Cumberland Prince 2d	700.00	.....
Top female, imp. Jessamine 15th & cc.....	1,400.00	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., June 21. W. H. MINER, J. A. KILGOUR AND O. J. MCMASTER.		
	Sold for.	Average.
60 head	\$71,080.00	\$1,184.00
Top female, Augusta Queen	4,025.00	.....
14th	2,000.00	.....
Top bull, Royal Goods.....	1,079.00	.....
40 head (Miner).....	1,408.00	.....
12 head (Kilgour).....	1,416.00	.....
8 head (McMaster).....	.....	.....

BRITT, IOWA, June 22. MILLER BROS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
6 bulls	\$ 3,410.00	\$560.00
46 females	31,875.00	693.00
52 head	35,285.00	678.00
Top bull, King Cumberland 4th	1,750.00	.....
Top female, Duchess of Gloster 3d	1,800.00	.....

LAKE CITY, ILL., June 25. F. L. NOEL AND V. L. WININGS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
51 head	\$17,945.00	\$351.00
Top bull, Towie Barclay Guardsman	900.00	.....
Top female, Fancy of Homewood 8th	700.00	.....

LOVINGTON, ILL., June 25. B. F. HUMPHREY.		
	Sold for.	Average.
44 head	\$22,605.00	\$506.00
Top bull, Cumberland Dale 2d and Orange Dale, each....	350.00	.....
Top female, Maxwellton Maggie	2,000.00	.....

LOVELAND, COLO., June 26. D. WARNOCK & SONS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls	\$ 2,624.00	\$ 656.00
33 females	44,776.00	1,357.00
37 head	47,400.00	1,281.00
Top bull, Choice Model.....	1,200.00	.....
Top female, Susan 5th.....	3,200.00	.....

PERU, IND., June 27. J. H. MILLER & SON		
	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls	\$1,135.00	.....
11 bulls, (Polled Durhams).....	1,000.00	.....
91 head, Polled Durhams and Shorthorns	\$64,415.00	709.00
Top bull, Sultan of Anoka....	2,250.00	.....
Top female, Princess Mary....	1,475.00	.....
Top bull, (Polled Durham), Ceremonious Sultan	3,100.00	.....
Top female (Polled Durham), Lady Correct	1,275.00	.....

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., June 28. LESLIE SMITH & SONS.		
	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls	\$15,610.00	\$2,230.00
65 females	77,280.00	1,204.00
72 head	92,870.00	1,289.00
Top bull, imp. Moresby Fusilier	5,000.00	.....
Top female, imp. Royal Rose 6th	2,800.00	.....

REMBRANDT, IOWA, June 29. G. J. THEISS & SON.		
	Sold for.	Average.
3 bulls	\$ 3,510.00	\$1,170.00
35 females	23,205.00	663.00
38 head	26,715.00	703.00
Top bull, Aldsworth Reformer	2,300.00	.....
Top female, imp. Ellen Terry 13th	3,500.00	.....

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 2. RED CROSS SALE, F. I. DERBY, MANAGER.		
	Sold for.	Average.
51 bulls	\$71,000.00	\$1,240.00
Top bull, Lavender's Lord.....	10,000.00	.....

LAKE FORK, ILL., July 31. W. H. BRYSON.		
	Sold for.	Average.
51 head	\$12,115.00	\$238.00
Top bull, Pride of Dad.....	300.00	.....
Top female, Laura.....	600.00	.....

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, Aug. 9. DR. H. W. EMERY.		
	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls	\$ 4,560.00	\$507.00
39 females	22,075.00	568.00
48 head	26,635.00	555.00
Top bull, Count Avondale.....	1,300.00	.....
Top female, Maxwellton Mina 7th	1,275.00	.....

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., Aug. 15. JAMES GALVIN.		
	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls	\$ 1,035.00	\$207.00
27 females	9,477.00	351.00
32 head	10,512.00	328.00
Top female, Anna Rona.....	625.00	.....

STATE AND DISTRICT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

The Northwestern Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

The Northwestern Colorado Shorthorn Association. Secretary, T. J. Miller of the Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Georgia Shorthorn Breeders' Association, T. G. Chastian, Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Canyon County (Idaho) Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Secretary, Chas. Howard, Caldwell, Idaho.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ralph J. Taylor, Secretary, Williamsburg, Ill.

Tri-County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties, W. E. Lahre, Secretary, Lena, Ill.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Ill.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank C. Beall, Secretary, West LaFayette, Ind.

Fort Wayne Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Will Johnson, Secretary, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Jasper County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John Parkinson, Secretary, Rensselaer, Ind.

Vincennes Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Prentice Ruble, Secretary, Vincennes, Ind.

The Kokomo District Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Secretary, W. A. Jones, Flora, Ind.

Blackhawk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. D. Strayer, Secretary, Hudson, Iowa.

Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. E. Halsey, Secretary, Sioux City, Iowa.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. R. Silliman, Secretary, Colo, Iowa.

Chase County, Kan., Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Secretary, Frank Yeager, Bazaar, Kan.

Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association, R. T. Judy, Secretary, Sharpsburg, Ky.

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. R. Leland, Secretary, Mechanic Falls, Me.

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

Andrews County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Harry R. Coffey, Secretary, Savannah, Mo.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, John A. Forsythe, Secretary, Greenwood Mo.

Macon County Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Secretary, J. F. Richards, Bevier, Mo.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Verona, Mo.

Ray County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Willeford, Secretary, Richmond, Mo.

Atchison County, Missouri, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thomas A. Laur, Secretary, Westboro, Mo.

The Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association of Vernon County, Missouri, and Bourbon County, Kansas, J. R. Young, Secretary-Treasurer, Richards, Mo.

Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Godfrey, Secretary, Cozad, Nebr.

Lancaster County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, N. Norland, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

The Republican Valley Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Kelley, Secretary, McCook, Neb.

Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Carver, Secretary, Cambridge, Neb.

Sheridan County, North Dakota, Breeders' Association, P. H. Jeardeau, Secretary, McClusky, N. D.

Madison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. J. Yeran, Secretary, London, Ohio.

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

The Columbiana County Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Secretary, W. S. Binsley, Lisbon, Ohio.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

Cotton County, Oklahoma, Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Ross Way, Secretary, Walters, Okla.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.

Northwest Shorthorn Breeders' Association, E. L. Potter, Secretary, Corvallis, Ore.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Secretary, Alva Reynolds of the Woodlawn Stock Farm, Linesville, Pa.

South Dakota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. E. McMonies, Secretary, Huron, S. D.

The West Tennessee and Kentucky Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Secretary, J. B. Carpenter, Dyersburg, Tenn.

Milking Shorthorn Club of America, W. Arthur Simpson, Secretary, Lyndonville, Vt.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Secretary, Alma, Wis.

Rock County Shorthorns Breeders' Association, J. E. Kennedy, Secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Wis.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Alphabetically Arranged
SEND IN YOUR CARD

ALABAMA

LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark.

Oldest herd Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale by Double Dale and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

CALIFORNIA

BUTTE CITY RANCH, Butte City, Glenn County, Cal.

Herd headed by grandsons of Whitehall Sultan and Choice Goods. Also bred Berkshires, Shropshires and ponies.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.

Present herd bull, True Dale by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Herd bulls. Second Thought by Double Dale and Western Star by Second Thought. One hundred head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo.

Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire, Loyal Stamp 494953, bred by Anoka Farms, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Ohio.

Model Type Shorthorns headed by Model Type and Advocate's Model.

THE WESTERN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. L. Warnock, Secy., Loveland, Colo.

Western Shorthorn breeders, we can put you in touch with the Shorthorns for sale nearest your shipping point.

IDAHO

WM. MULHALL, Fenn, Idaho.

Oldest herd in Idaho. Young bulls and a few cows for sale. Sires in service: Type's Model 429408 by Cumberland's Type, Cloverleaf Pride 2d 506682 by Maxwellton's Pride, Prince Booth 377105 by Annette's Prince.

ILLINOIS

FINLEY BARREL, Bath, Ill.

Moscow Farm—Faultless Dale in service.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.

Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

B. C. McCLENAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.

Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory 503621 by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

W. M. OAKES, Laura, Ill.

Oak Lawn Shorthorns. Bulls for sale sired by Roan Archer 429090, out of imp. Roan Lady 43d and sired by the great Canadian sire, Archer's Hope. Former herd-header, Loyal Dale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.

Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls, Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

C. F. RICE, Indianola, Ill.

Homewood Shorthorns. Have a few bulls from 6 to 8 months old and can spare a few females. Farm ½ mile from station.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.

Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

W. T. STAUTZ, Bloomington, Ill.

Ireland Grove Stock Farm—Herd bulls in service: Cumberland Gloster 664947, Village Dale's Best 624710.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

INDIANA

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.

Glenarra Shorthorns—Dale's Farewell by Avondale, out of imp. Rosewood 86th, heads a herd of high-class matrons of the richest breeding. Herd-headers at reasonable prices.

IOWA

M. L. ANDREWS, Melbourne, Iowa.

Uneeda Robin 410238, or one of his get. Buy them at Green Vale Stock Farm.

BACON & MULLANY, Waterloo, Iowa.

Prince Imperial Jr. 387156, Missie by Prince Imperial in service. Bulls by him for sale. Best families.

W. O. CAMPBELL, Waterloo, Iowa.

Campbell Shorthorns. Bull in service: King Cumberland 4th 621317 and Graceful Baron 598282. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa.

Fifty females, headed by British Knight, son of Rose of Blackwood 3d. Young stock and bred heifers always on hand. Catalog.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa.

Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Village Sport 493921 by Village Knight 367812 heads our herd of Scotch breeding females. Five young bulls for sale.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.

Herd headed by Count Avon 334946. International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

F. H. EHLERS, Tama, Iowa.

Fair View Farm—Roan Knight 2d in service, assisted by Fair View Sultan and Regal Sultan.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.

Highland View Farm—Choice Cumberland 424859 by King Cumberland 2d. Special offer, two red sons of Choice Cumberland, real show calves. Also other good bulls of Scotch breeding.

W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.

Herd headed by Village King 334462 by Villager, and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.

Golden Sultan and Cumberland Crest in service; 150 head. Leading families.

WILLIAM HERKELMANN, Elwood, Iowa.

Herd sires, True Cumberland 3d and Lavender Champion. Special offer, red son of Princely Sultan and Mildred of Oakland. Show as senior yearling. Herd numbers 135.

C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.

Oakwood Farm—Herd sires, Clipper Dale, grandson of Villager and Proud Marengo by Marengo Dale. Breeding stock both sexes for sale. On main line R. I., 40 miles east of Omaha.

J. T. JUDGE, Carroll, Iowa.

Villager's Victor 467749 by Sultan Standard 334975 by Whitehall Sultan in service. Always something to sell.

KRIZER BROS., Eddyville, Iowa.

Walnut Grove Farm—Mildred's Stamp in service.

D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.

Roan Diamond 424008 by Diamond Goods at head of herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

R. O. MILLER & SONS, Lucas, Iowa.

We have cows and heifers, bred in some of the best herds in Canada, on hand for sale all the time.

WM. MUNDY, Washta, Iowa.

Oak Bluff Shorthorns. Cattle of merit for inspection.

JOHN C. NYRUP, Harlan, Iowa.

Fairview Stock Farm—Corney Villager 535949 heads herd. Sixty miles northeast of Omaha on the Great Western R. R. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

C. A. OLSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa.

Imp. Iverness Hall Mark 530143 and Sultan 3d 278292, by Whitehall Sultan, in service. Stock of both sexes for sale.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.

Marr's Avon 383858 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

THE ORLEANS STOCK FARM, Cresco, Iowa.

Peter T. Hovey.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle, reds and roans. Excellent milkers.

FRANK T. PEMBERTON, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Valley View Farm—Herd bulls, Royal Sultan 454557 by Royal Silver 2d, dam, imp. Calceolaria 16th; Woodend Stamp 612607 by Royal Major, dam, Woodend Beauty 9th. Forty choice females in herd.

W. E. PRITCHARD, Walnut and Avoca, Iowa.

On the main line of the Rock Island, 45 miles east of Omaha. Dale's Clarion, a sire of show cattle by Double Dale in service. Young things by him for sale.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.

Cumberland Stock Farms—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.

SCHRAK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.

Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service: Proud Marshal's Lad 509047 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie's Knight 322563, Baron Avon 439764 by Count Avon.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa.

Claverburn Farm—Diamond King, by imp. Bapton Admiral and out of imp. Diamond 31st in service.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.

The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

HOWARD VAUGHN, Marion, Iowa.

Wildwood Shorthorns, headed by Village Ruler 387931.

KANSAS

CHARLES M. BAIRD, Arkansas City, Kan.

Breeder of registered Shorthorns. Size and quality our aim. Visitors met by appointment.

HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.

Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Secret King 505254 in service.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kan.

Sires in service, Matchless Dale by Avondale, Marauder by Revolution, Narcissus Type by Cumberland Type. Forty high-class breeding females.

KITCHEN & KITCHEN, Burlingame, Kan.

Dragon Valley Farm—Representing some of the best families. White Valentine 394161 and Hero Missie in service. Three roan bull calves for sale.

THOMAS MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.

Spring Creek Shorthorns—Females of producing worth headed by the great sire Orange Goods. Choice young things for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.

Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns—A select herd of females. Scotch Cumberland 489200 by Cumberland's Type in service.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas.

Shorthorns for the southwest. Herd headed by Dale's Renown by Avondale. One hundred and fifty head to select from.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Muscotah, Kan.

All Scotch herd. Walnut Type, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kan.

Most fashionable strains. Village Marshal, Maxwalton Rosedale and Beaver Creek Sultan in service. 100 breeding females.

LOUISIANA

JOHN H. COCKERHAM, Luella, La.

Castle Kirk Plantation—Tick immune bulls for beef herds a specialty.

MARYLAND

BENTON G. RAY, Colesville, Md.

Milking Shorthorns. Herd headed by Prince Manzergh 578552 by Babraham Pretty Prince 430285, dam, Menzergh 8th 57729. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

MASSACHUSETTS

JOHN S. ANDERSON, Shelburne, Mass.

Hill-side Milking Shorthorns—Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Choice bulls and heifer calves for sale.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.

Milking Shorthorns—100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

NEW ENGLAND SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.

A list of the members having stock for sale and a booklet describing New England herds can be had from F. J. Curtin, Sec'y, Dalton, Mass.

MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Tecumseh, Mich.

Flash Hallwood 496988, roan grandson of Villager, a Lavender, heads herd. Registered stock for sale. Modern, sanitary equipment. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. C. Depot, 1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all trains. Write Box A.

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Mich.

Breeder of Shorthorns—Bates Duchess family.

H. J. FLOWER, Milo, Mich.

Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.

Richland Farm Shorthorns—A choice collection of richly bred matrons headed by Lorne and Fair Acres Goods. We invite correspondence and inspection. Herd at Prescott, Mich.

MINNESOTA

GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.

Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.

Valley View Shorthorns. Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

F. C. LANDON, Winona, Minn.

Conedale Farm—A choice collection of Scotch cattle.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.

Meadow Lawn Shorthorns—Royal Cup and Lex of Cluny in service.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.

East View Farm—Herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped females headed by Schoolmaster 353598. Bulls for sale.

MISSOURI

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

A. M. CRAWFORD & SON, Kahoka, Mo. (Formerly Clarinda, Iowa.)

All fashionable families. Farm joins town.

J. R. EVANS & BROS., Maryville, Mo.

Females of choice Scotch breeding. Village Flash chief stock bull.

A. S. HINES & SONS, Moberly, Mo.

Willowdale Herd—All descending from imp. Rosie 17th and imp. Acanthus Sonny Dale by Maxwalton Rosedale, in service.

A. J. MAURER, 833 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Shorthorns—Bulls, heifers, cows with calves. Priced in lots to suit.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.

Nauman's Shorthorns—Home of the Brandsbys. Herd sires, Brandsby's Officer and Hallwood Sultan. Choice females, few select bulls for sale.

WAHLERS BROS. & GEHRS, Versailles, Mo.

Herd established in 1888. Now headed by Roan Lad 420079, a fine specimen, weighing a ton or better. Young bulls for sale at all times.

MONTANA

W. M. RHODES, Sheridan, Mont.

Clover Meadow Ranch—The home of Scotch Shorthorns, Cumberland, forty in herd, headed by Sultan's Brace 491597, Red Baron 599753 and Montana Crown 632570. Nothing for sale at this time.

NEBRASKA

F. B. KERR, Farnam, Neb.
Scotch Shorthorns. Sires in service, Diamond Laddie 562177 and Gloster Goods 598731.

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.
Snowflake Herd—Choice selection of Scotch females, representing the most fashionable families. Good herd bulls for sale sired by Snowflake 263257, Gloster Goods 408789 and Village Coral 505995.

SOUTHWEST NEBRASKA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, W. E. McKillip, Sale Manager; Frank A. Carver, Secy.; Cambridge, Neb.

500 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding cows represented in association, owned by fifteen members.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BATCHELDER FARMS, Mont Vernon, N. H.
Dairy Shorthorns—Largest herd in New Hampshire, seventeen imported. Herd headed by Knowsley Prince 2d by Danger Signal, bred by Earl of Derby.

NEW YORK

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service: Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

H. E. TENER, Washingtonville, N. Y.
Walnut Grove Farm—Milking Shorthorns, Strictly dual-purpose. Fifty head. Many imported animals. Herd bulls: Royal Duke and Fillpail Record. Bull calves for sale.

NORTH DAKOTA

APLAND & SORLEIN, Bergen, N. D.
Gloster's Knight 438556 by Fair Acres Gloster, assisted by Comrade Cumberland 609989 by True Cumberland 3d, in service.

B. W. AYLOR, Grandin, N. D.
Farm 2 miles from town, 28 miles from North Fargo on main line Great Northern. Maxwalton Stamp in service. Most popular families. High class stock for sale.

E. A. WADSWORTH, Langdon, N. D.
Avondale Shorthorns. Forest Dale and College Count by International champions Avondale and Count Avon in service; 65 females. Wanted Shorthorn neighbors. Cheap pastures; one head to acre.

OHIO

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820, Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016 and Favorite Sultan 410895.

OKLAHOMA

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.
Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

L. J. WORK, Carmen, Okla.
Eagle Valley Herd—Headed by Prince Sturdy, only one female in herd that I have not raised. An honest effort to produce an American Cruickshank type. Results encouraging.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.
Craiglelea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA

W. J. STURGEON, Kittanning, Pa.
Milking Shorthorns—Herd sires, Clay Knight 378116 and Glenside Red Lad 593561.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A. W. CAREY, Waverly, S. D.
Maxwalton Conqueror, by Avondale, in service. Fifty head in herd. A choice collection of breeding cattle.

E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.
Brookside Stock Farm—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd sires, Hummerdale, Anoka Advocate, Brookside Banff. 100 head in herd. Inspection invited. First annual sale, Oct. 22, 1918.

J. F. EDELSTEIN, Dallas, S. D.
Green Field Farms—A select herd of Shorthorns. Herd bulls, Forest Dale 387321 and Rosewood Champion 616777. Write your wants.

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.
Sitka Stock Farm—Dakota bred and acclimated Shorthorns always for sale. The scrub cow put South Dakota where she is today. What will the pure-bred Shorthorn do for you? Write or phone.

H. GRABINSKI, Miranda, S. D.
Hillshade Farm Shorthorns.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.
Urbandale Shorthorns. A select herd in which the leading Scotch families are represented. Private herd catalog mailed on request.

ANDREW E. LEE, Centerville, S. D.
Summit Shorthorns. More than 100 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. Headed by Star of Myreton 570725, Butterfly Knight by Fair Knight 2d 350285 and Maid's Cumberland 574031.

D. E. McMONIES, Huron, S. D.
Joy Farm—Utility Shorthorns are headed by Earl of Dale 418021, grandson of Avondale; his calves loudly speak his praise.

N. R. RUNDELL, Hurley, S. D.
Sunnyside Stock Farm—Legal Stamp, by Regal Stamp, and Dale's Fascinator, by Double Dale, head a select herd.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, M. J. Flanagan, President, Selby, S. D.; D. E. McMonies, Secy.-Treas., Huron, S. D.
To head our herds we buy the best.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service, Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

F. E. TAYLOR, Ellis, S. D.
Excelsior Farm Shorthorns, headed by Silver Plate 454789 by Royal Silver. Young stock for sale. Farm 12 miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

TENNESSEE

LESPEDEZA FARM, R. H. Scott, Manager, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Duryea Shorthorns—Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225 and Lespedeza Sultan 406929.

TEXAS

J. R. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.
Raby Shorthorns—Cumberland Marshal 2d, General Avondale by Lord Avondale and Inglewood Best head my herd of tick immune registered Shorthorns. Two hundred head.

W. W. SAMUELL, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.
Shorthorn cattle.

FRANK SCOFIELD, Hillsboro, Texas.
Laskawana Farms—Special offer at this time. Twenty-five head of heavy boned, growthy Shorthorn bulls. These bulls are raised in the south, acclimated and just right for the southern breeder and farmer. Write or wire your wants.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, New Market, Va.
Vergeria Stock Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Maxwalton Beau 426669 and Lucky Lad 431383 in service.

S. H. MOORE, Stuarts Draft, Va.
Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns, Scotch-topped. Ferdinand 423339, a descendant of the great Choice Goods, in service.

WASHINGTON

JOHN U. ANLIKER, Tonasket, Wash.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange Nat'l Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442173.

WEST VIRGINIA

P. S. LEWIS & SON, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
The use of selected bulls on our cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 43 consecutive years, has produced high-class healthy animals of uniform type.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.
Established year 1870. Herd sires: Lavender Stamp, Rusper Champion, Regal Stamp. Annual Calf Sale, Nov. 30.

JOHN H. BEAR & SON, Spring Green, Wis.
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Farm located within the city limits.

G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.
Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull, Baron Chief 405641. A few bulls for sale.

F. S. BUNKER, Kilbourn, Wis.
Herd bull for sale, Sultan Goods 455653, Scotch white, 3 years old, by Royal Silver, out of Missie Sultana 2d; breeder, F. W. Harding. Also offer an outstanding 10 months roan bull by Sultan Goods.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

EBEN E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.
Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Collynie Sultan 414233, whose get won first at the Congress, and Admiral Cumberland by Prince Cumberland, dam, Verbena of Oakdale, head our herd of Shorthorns. Write your wants.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.
Beef and milk Shorthorns—Forty-seven years of breeding along these lines on this farm insures prepotency. Young stock for sale. Herd sires: Premier Model and Golden West.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.
Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager. Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

GEORGE MANEY, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Northview Stock Farm—Breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle.

JOHN NOTSETER, Deerfield, Wis.
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd headed by King's Crest 396857 and Collynie Dale 2d 527760.

I. T. RIME, Orfordville, Wis.
Breeder of Milking Shorthorns of the best milking strains. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.
Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I now have a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

1918 Champions to Date

THE WESTERN LIVE STOCK SHOW (DENVER, COLO.)

Senior and Grand Champion Bull.....Violet Dale.....Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.
Junior Champion Bull.....Princely Stamp.....Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Lady Violet 8th.....Howell Rees & Sons
Junior Champion Female.....Butterfly Lady.....Rapp Bros., St. Edward, Neb.

NATIONAL SHORTHORN CONGRESS (CHICAGO, ILL.)

Grand Champion Bull.....Village Clipper.....Hopley Stock Farm, Atlantic, Iowa
Grand Champion Female.....Viola.....W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio

KANSAS NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW (WICHITA, KAN.)

Senior Champion Bull.....Bapton Corporal.....P. E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....Pleasant Dale 4th.....H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Senior Champion Female.....Countess Missie.....P. E. Salter
Junior and Grand Champion Female..Pleasant Acres Belle.....H. C. Lookabaugh

SOUTHWEST AMERICAN LIVESTOCK SHOW (OKLAHOMA CITY)

Senior Champion Bull.....White Seal.....Charles Laner, Norman, Okla.
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....Gloster's Favorite.....Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas
Senior Champion Female.....Viola.....Frank Scofield
Junior and Grand Champion Female..Pleasant Acres Belle.....H. C. Lookabaugh

SOUTHWESTERN EXPOSITION AND FAT STOCK SHOW (FORT WORTH, TEX.)

Senior Champion Bull.....Butterfly's Prince.....M. L. Smiley, Brookston, Texas
Junior and Grand Champion Bull.....Gloster's Favorite.....Frank Scofield
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Viola.....Frank Scofield
Junior Champion Female.....Kilbean Beauty.....J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas

NORTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR (FARGO)

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Avon Superior.....Knight & Newton, Grandin, N. D.
Junior Champion Bull.....Superb Sultan.....S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.
Junior and Grand Champion Female..Silver Maid.....Apland & Sorlien, Bergen, N. D.
Senior Champion Female.....Verbena of Oakdale.....B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR

Junior and Grand Champion Bull....Cumberland Marshal 12th.....J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.
Senior Champion Female.....King's Gift.....J. W. McDermott
Junior and Grand Champion Female..Ewing Acres Emma.....Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Pride of Oakdale.....F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio
Junior Champion Bull.....Master Bapton.....Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.
Junior and Grand Champion Female..Violet Maid 8th.....Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....Max Fancy 4th.....Carpenter & Ross

MILKING SHORTHORNS (ILLINOIS)

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Queenston Duke.....J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio
Junior Champion Bull.....Burdale Zeal.....Gretna Farm, Wheaton, Ill.
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Nugget's Pride 8th.....The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....Gretna Pride.....Gretna Farm

IOWA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Villager's Coronet.....Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa
Junior Champion Bull.....Captain Clarion.....W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa
Senior Champion Female.....May Sultan.....Uppermill Farm
Junior and Grand Champion Female..Lady Susan.....W. E. Pritchard

OHIO STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Revolution.....Carpenter & Ross
Junior Champion Bull.....Pines' Emblem.....J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Village Gwynne.....W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....Cloverleaf Gloster.....W. C. Rosenberger & Sons

MILKING SHORTHORNS (OHIO)

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Queenston Duke.....J. E. and C. B. Wade
Junior Champion bull.....Loobaugh Baron 2d.....The Otis Herd
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Nugget's Pride 8th.....The Otis Herd
Junior Champion Female.....Glenside White Rose.....The Otis Herd

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

Senior Champion Bull.....Cumberland's Standard.....William Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa
Junior and Grand Champion Bull....Cumberland Choice.....Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Choice Mayflower.....Joseph Miller & Sons
Junior Champion Female.....Lady Susan.....W. E. Pritchard, Walnut, Iowa

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Villager's Coronet.....Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa
Junior Champion Bull.....Sunrise.....S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Golden Ruby.....Reynolds Bros., Lodi, Wis.
Junior Champion Female.....Averne.....Reynolds Bros.

KANSAS STATE FAIR (TOPEKA)

Senior Champion Bull.....Cumberland's Standard.....William Herkelmann
Junior and Grand Champion Bull....Cumberland Choice.....Joseph Miller & Sons
Senior Champion Female.....Choice Mayflower.....Joseph Miller & Sons
Junior and Grand Champion Female..Lady Susan.....W. E. Pritchard

INDIANA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Lespedeza Sultan.....Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Junior Champion Bull.....Pines' Emblem.....Jess C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Violet Maid 8th.....Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio
Junior Champion Female.....Lady Belle 15th.....F. R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

Senior and Grand Champion Bull....Count Glory.....W. M. Carruthers, Live Oak, Cal.
Junior Champion Bull.....Roselawn Champion.....Roselawn Stock Farm, Woodland, Cal.
Senior and Grand Champion Female..Mischief E. 3d.....Roselawn Stock Farm
Junior Champion Female.....Pacheco Lass 118th.....Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Cal.